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VOL. XI. NO. 14. NEW YORK, SATURDAY JULY 6, 1901. PRICE TWO CENTS.

STATE CONVENTION

OF THE SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY OF OF NEW JERSEY.

Frank W. Wilson, Engraver, of Newark Nominated for Governor—Good Representation of Delegates Present—Active Work Done—Resolutions Adopted.

NEWARK, N. J., June 30.—Frank W. Wilson of this city, an engraver by occupation, was nominated for governor (the only State office to be voted for next fall) to-day by the New Jersey State Convention of the Socialist Labor Party, held at 78 Springfield avenue.

The convention was called to order at 10:50 a. m. by Louis Cohen, Secretary of the State Executive Committee, S.L.P. William Walker of Essex county, was elected temporary chairman and George P. Herrschaft of Hudson county, temporary secretary. The committee on credentials, consisting of Harry Oaks, of Hudson County, John Kapp, Jr., of Passaic county and Frank W. Wilson, of Essex county, reported the following as entitled to a seat in the convention:

ESSEX COUNTY.

D. J. Duggan, Morris Hoffman, John Hokenson, G. Johnson, Harry W. Rachel, Henry Smith, William Walker, F. W. Wilson.

HUDSON COUNTY.

Julius Eck, August F. Fricke, Francis J. Green, George P. Herrschaft, Louis Newhouse, Harry Oaks, E. F. Wegener, K. Zimmerman.

PASSAIC COUNTY.

John C. Butterworth, Ulrich Frueh, John J. Kapp.

UNION COUNTY.

Michael McGarry, Peter Merquelin.

Committees on resolutions, ways and means, press and literature, platform, and agitation were then appointed, also a committee to audit books of State Executive Committee.

Secretary Cohen of the State Eexecutive, read the report of the committee which was accepted.

Reports of Sections then followed. All the sections reported that, having cleared themselves of the Kangaroo incubus, they are now ready and determined to put up the most vigorous, clear cut class conscious fight that the Party has yet made in this State.

The financial statement of the State Committee showed receipts, Aug. 27, 1900, to June 30, 1901, $271.33. Expenditures, $230.42, balance on hand, $40.91.

For the circuit agitation fund, $57.35 was collected.

This closed the morning session. A recess was taken from 1 to 2.30 p. m.

The temporary organization was made permanent at the afternoon session.

The committee on resolutions handed in the following which were adopted by the convention, subject to the referendum vote of the Party members:

Convention to name time and place of next convention. That all Party printing bear only the S. T. & L. A. label.

That Party organizations' headquarters handle only S. T. & L. A. articles when such are in the market.

The committee on ways and means suggested methods of raising funds for the State agitation and compaign work.

Committee on Press and Literature urged all members to push the DAILY and WEEKLY PEOPLE and the authorized party literature. Its plans for doing so were concurred in. No capitalist paper in any way to be used as an official organ.

Committee on platform reported in favor of printing the national platform together with a document defining the Party's attitude toward the capitalist parties, their stool-pigeons and their "issues". This was adopted.

Committee on Agitation suggested that each section elect a press committee, to write up industrial conditions in their localities for publication in the Party press. Party speakers to show up the capitalist decoy duck Social Democracy on every occasion. Resolutions adopted.

The following resolution was adopted by a rising vote of the convention:

The convention of the Socialist Labor Party of New Jersey in session assembled sends its congratulations to the DAILY PEOPLE on its first anniversary and wishes it success in its career. Live the DAILY PEOPLE! Live the S. L. P.!

Auditing committee found State Committee books O. K.

The convention selected Paterson as the place, and the last Sunday in June as the date for the holding of the State Convention of 1902.

Newark was chosen as the seat of the State Committee for ensuing term.

Nominations for governor was the last order of business. Delegate Duggan nominated Frank W. Wilson. There were other nominations but delegates declined in favor of Wilson who was nominated by acclamation.

In accepting the nomination, Wilson made a brief speech, in which he said that he would carry forward unsullied the class conscious banner of the Socialist Labor Party.

In the evening a reception was given to the delegates at the rooms of the Essex County Socialist Club.

To Study American Methods.

GLASGOW, July 2.—The Scotch iron and steel-makers are preparing to send an influential deputation of manufacturers to the United States in September, to study trade conditions, with a view of devising means for better meeting American competition in neutral markets.

'FRISCO STRIKE ENDED.

Fakirs Hope for Success Next Time—"Unions" Disbanding.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 18.—The strike of the butchers, slaughterers and drivers for the recognition of the union in this city and Oakland is off.

The labor fakirs outdid themselves in the way of prophesying a "speedy" victory—threatening to establish a co-operative slaughter house and wholesale meat market as a protection to those retailers who were willing to hang up the union card. Notwithstanding all their Don Quixote bluff and bluster and wind-mill threats they were obliged to throw up the sponge, completely knocked out in four days. The strikers realized they were up against a hard proposition; besides they were badly handicapped from an American Federation of 'ell point of view in not having "Capital to fight Gapital."

Organizer J. D. Pierce, one of Gomper's Labor Lieutenants, nursed his injured feelings as well as his salary in optimistic anticipations of being "successful next time," as the following fakirized advice illustrates:

"I advise that the journeymen butchers discontinue the strike, go to work like men and build up the union until it is in a position to deal with the wholesalers . . . . Organize thoroughly, think calmly, and the next time a conflict comes you will be successful."(???)

"Some way may be found to overcome the refusal of the retail butchers to display union cards. I do not see what is to prevent the journeymen butchers from adopting a button as the badge of the union. These might be worn on their aprons, and the public could be requested not to patronize shops where the men did not have buttons. . . . I am surprised at these union men. Four days after they have struck they said they were starving and would have to work to eat."

The strikers placed but little faith or hope in the claims and promises of their mis-leaders. It was reported at Baden where Labor Fakir J. D. Pierce formed a union some time ago, the men have voluntarily broken up the union. An attempt was made to call out the men, but instead of responding they decided to disband. The voluntary disruption of the union was celebrated in the usual style of spending the few dollars they had in the treasury.

At the outset of the strike a great number of the retailers in meat had signified a willingness to recognize the union by displaying its card, but the lines were drawn taut and the wholesalers issued an ultimatum to the effect that all retailers who had not taken down the union card by 4 p. m., June 14, would be blacklisted for sixty days, which would be equivalent to being forced out of business; for the Wholesale Butchers' Association is backed by such firms as the Western Meat Company and the cattle kings Miller and Lux, which firms practically control the meat business in the State of California. This ultimatum had a magical effect, for presto change all union cards were taken down with a rare exception here and there.

The co-operative slaughter house and wholesale meat supply market which the Labor Fakirs had promised to establish not materializing the strikers returned to work more or less disgusted with the work of the dis-organizers of Labor.

Workingmen, take heed. In the light of the stupendous development of Capitalism which is at present taking place the pure and simple union is no longer the weapon to do battle with the capitalist class. Strike, strike at the ballot-box. Organize into the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance and fight your economic battles under the protecting guns of the Fighting S. L. P.

NOT FIT FOR SELF GOVERNMENT.

Filipino Labor Not Yet Tractable Enough for That.

DENVER, Colo., June 24.—In a letter received yesterday by Captain Skerritt, judge advocate of the department of Colorado, from a friend in the Philippines mention is made of the Filipino laborer.

"Contractors here are under a great disadvantage," says the letter, "for an entire force of laborers may strike at any minute. The contractor does not know one day whether his men will be at work the next. There is a good deal of talk of the cheapness of labor here. The probability of a strike any minute and the poor quality of the labor make labor very expensive. The Chinese make the best laborers, but they are corrupt as tradesmen."

The writer says that the Filipinos are not yet fit for self government, although Judge Taft is going rapidly ahead forming civil government. The natives, says the letter, must be taught that offices are not to be held for extortion and revenge. The writer says that the insurrection is on its last legs.

"Aguinaldo has been for several months prior to his capture simply a figurehead, and dead or alive, at liberty or in captivity, it made comparatively little difference," the letter states. "Cailles has succeeded to Aguinaldo's place. We capture generals every day, but the supply seems unlimited."

The writer lays particular stress upon the necessity of arousing the ambition of the natives to succeed in thoroughly civilizing the country.

Valuable Pearl Find.

WASHINGTON, July 2.—The value of the pearls, found near Margarita is estimated at about $600,000 a year, most of the pearls going to the Paris market. A French company has bought a concession for pearl fishing, and will pay 10 per cent royalty.

A CAPITALIST'S VIEW.

SAYS EUROPE IS BECOMING MORE OR LESS IMPOVERISHED.

Stimulus Must Be Given to Foreign Countries, Or "We" Shall Be Lacking in Markets—The Chinese Menace to American Labor.

The head of a large brokerage firm, who has been abroad for several months and has just returned, says:

"I found England and Germany much depressed in feeling because of reverses in one thing and another. England is blue over the South African war. The taxes are heavy and the earning power of the people is greatly reduced. The people are economizing and it makes the load they are carrying all the harder to bear.

"England's commerce is on the wane. Take a little instance like this: The Cunard and White Star lines, finding that the high price of coal was against them, agreed to reduce the speed of their vessels. They also are economizing on their foods. The result is that German vessels are taking away their ocean passenger traffic, and yet they do not take measures to protect themselves.

"Germany is suffering from bad crops, high taxes and over-speculation in inflated, industrial and local land securities. The banks have become too extended in their loans, and the worthless industrial bubbles are being pricked.

"Germany lacks an outside market for its securities. Of course, the financial collapses are affecting the home markets only.

"London is really now only a clearing-house for Europe and America. Very little speculation originates in London. Her markets are going away from her. America is getting them.

"It is unfortunate, however, to find Americans so boastful of their glory. The traveling public is making Europe feel very unpleasant because of these boasts. It must sooner or later, if persisted in, produce a revulsion of feeling toward this country. Again its is time to sound a warning to Americans not to press their own goods into other countries without also encouraging a market in America for foreigners themselves. That is to say, we can not hope to be always selling without also buying. The tariff barriers to foreign imports into this country must be gradually removed or it will hurt our own position in other markets before long.

"Europe is becoming more or less impoverished, so to speak; at least, as compared with her former condition.

"A stimulus must be given to foreign products and countries or we ourselves will be lacking in markets.

"A strong tide of development work in mines and manufactures is slowly drifting into China, and America will do well to watch China as one of her future most formidable rivals in the world's markets. China's mines are just as fine as America's and her labor is much cheaper.

"Little Holland and France are relatively prosperous. Holland has made money in American securities. France gets richer in spite of her own extravagances.

"American securities are being lodged in large quantities throughout Europe and a hopeful feeling prevails that this country will continue to send many millions abroad in dividends for a long time to come."

SANE MEN IN ASYLUM.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 2.—Habeas corpus proceedings were heard in the Superior Court this morning, brought to secure the release of John Ross from the Central Insane Hospital. He and his friends insist that he is perfectly sane, and that he was sent to the asylum for the sake of fees received by the members of the Sanity Commission and the witnesses.

The case has caused a general exposure of an alleged organization of justices of the peace and physicians who, it is asserted, have made a business of bringing insanity charges to secure the fees. Judge Fremont Alford of the Criminal Court has instructed the county grand jury to make a thorough investigation of the charges and if it is found that affidavits have been made without sufficient evidence to support them, to indict the affiants.

It has been shown that about twenty magistrates and physicians have had about 70 per cent of the insanity cases brought in the county. Many of the cases have originated in the city dispensary by the internes. Thus, in the case of Ross, the patient had applied at the dispensary for medical aid, and when it was learned that he had neither money nor friends, insanity charges were made, the dispensary matron and internes all being called as witnesses, and the same two magistrates invariably summoned to sit on the commissions.

One police surgeon, who is alleged to be a member of the organization, has collected about $300 a month in fees. The victims of the alleged conspiracy have had no opportunity to defend themselves, no notice of the proceedings being given them until the officer, with a warrant for their removal to the insane hospital, has taken charge of them. Ross had worked regularly in Kingan's packing establishment and was taken from his bench direct to the asylum. His fellow employees had noticed no evidence of insanity.

ELECTIONS IN NO. 90.

"Volkszeitung" Scab Candidates Knocked Sky-high.

Full returns of the elections in International Cigarmakers' Union No. 90 for delegates to the national convention, held on the 22nd instant, show that three of the "Volkszeitung" members of the Organized Scabbery — Rudolph Modest, Adolf Jablinowsky and Louis Simon—were roundly beaten; while two others of the same ilk—Adolf Groelinger and J. K. Neumayer—escaped by the skin of their teeth, just barely slipping in.

The successful candidates were Jacob Sinn, John Novak, Geo. Lindner, then Newmayer and Groelinger.

Not only the issue, but the smallness of the vote cast by a Union of several thousand members betrays the period of transition, the rank and file are beginning to see the light and falling away. Novak led with 262, then followed Sinn with 232, Lindner with 175, Groelinger and Newmayer bringing up the rear with 159 and 152 respectively. Modest had only 93.

The recent strike-crime, exposed at the time by the DAILY PEOPLE alone, is to-day, thanks to the DAILY PEOPLE, understood by the rank and file, and the scabby perpetrators of that crime, also pointed out by the DAILY PEOPLE only, are beginning to reap their punishment.

KIDNAPPING LABOR.

Octopus-Hating Kansns Farmers Copy Octopus Methods.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., June 23.—Several men out of work were hanging around the Union Pacific freight yards yesterday waiting for a chance to get away on a freight train. While they were waiting a respectable looking but travel stained man jumped from a train that had just come in. He had been housed in with sheep, but he didn't care for that. He had gone through such a thrilling experience that he was satisfied to ride with anything.

"If you men are going West, don't attempt to go through Kansas" he said in talking to the waiting men. "It will be as much as your life is worth to run that gauntlet."

"What is the trouble?" he was asked.

"Why," said he, "the farmers are holding up trains to get harvest hands. If a man refuses to go to the fields for what they choose to offer him they have constables in attendance who will arrest you for vagrancy, and the judge sentences such prisoners to work in the harvest fields."

He then told of his experience on a farm near Marion from which he had escaped while his guard slept.

The story of this workman fairly illustrates the conditions in the wheat belt. The great harvest is on and cheap labor is scarce. From every section comes a demand for more harvest hands. The free employment bureaus of Kansas City, Atchison, Leavenworth, St. Joseph, Fort Scott and Topeka are besieged with farmers. Hundreds of laborers have been sent to the wheat belt, but hundreds more could be used. The old farmers watch every train that passes through their section for help. They assemble in squads at the depot each morning and evening, and when the trains stop they dash through looking for "tramps." It is a great scramble at nearly every station in the wheat belt. The farmers prefer to get "tramps," as the latter are compelled to accept whatever the farmers choose to offer, or take the alternative of going to jail as vagrants.

Out in Pratt county every train is stopped by the farmers and searched for laborers. If a man is on the bumpers he is dragged off and put to work. In order to be sure that the imported harvest hands do not leave under cover of darkness, the old farmer puts his regular hired man on guard with a Winchester. The work of saving the big crop is a serious problem with the farmers and they are not taking any chances.

Women and children are also being drafted into service. They usually run the binders. On every hand can be seen a woman driving from three to four horses to a self-binder while the old men and the children are shocking the sheaves..

The rush of work will not end with the cutting of the wheat. The threshing is yet to do and it takes almost as many hands to thresh a crop as it does to reap it. So there will be a scarcity of labor in the wheat belt for several weeks yet, although the cutting will be completed within the next ten days.

Local implement men who have been working like Trojans during the past six weeks shipping binders and headers, are now sending out threshers. Their sales on reapers and threshers this year will exceed those of any other year.

Gone to Join Dowie's Zion.

OSCEOLA, Neb., July 2—Mrs. Cordelia Daymude and her daughter are now on the way to John Alexander Dowie's Zion, near Chicago. Miss Elsie Daymude has been there before, and she, with her mother, are infatuated with the work "Prophet" Dowie is doing. They have been in this country since the early '70s, but they have sold their home and belongings, taking the proceeds to Chicago to live in Zion while on earth and under the leadership of the "Prophet." Their reading lately has been such as Dowie put out himself. They expect during the summer to live in a tent and say they are ready for any good work and that Dowie will take care of them.

LABOR SUCCUMBS.

OWING TO OVERWORK DURING INTENSE HEAT MANY COLLAPSE.

Street Railwaymen Prostrated—Foundries Bank Their Fires—In the Navy Yard—Women Drop in Laundries—Salesgirls Fall Exhausted.

(From PEOPLE of Wednesday.)

One thousand of the employes of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company were reported sick yesterday morning when it came to take out the hundreds of cars to put the usual day schedule into effect. The men were prostrated from overwork in the intense heat. General Manager W. W. Wheatley sent hurry calls to those men on the waiting lists at the various depots and in a few hours the places of the sick men were filled.

In all, the Brooklyn Rapid Transit system has 4,500 men working on its several surface lines at present. These men are employed in various capacities. Fully 25 per cent of this number are now ill and the chances are that they will be further incapacitated from the heat and be obliged to remain from work for other illnesses for at least some days to come.

The management said they regarded it as "exceedingly fortunate" that the army of the unemployed was so large as it enabled them to accomplish what would be otherwise impossible.

The employes of the company engaged in construction work and those working in the machine shops quit work yesterday.

Owing to the heat the workmen who were employed in building the seven transformer stations at various points in this borough refused to continue and knocked off work unexpectedly to-day. In consequence of the inability of the company to get other men to go ahead with the work of building and installing the transformers it was said yesterday at the office of General Superintendent J. C. Brackinridge that it was not regarded as possible that the company could change the motive power on the elevated roads from steam back again to electricity much before the middle of this month, and it was even a question if the change in motive power could be made before July 20.

The excessive heat caused the men at work on the erection of some buildings on Third street, Brooklyn, to strike yesterday morning. The men worked cheerfully enough until shortly after eight o'clock, when one of their number was overcome by the heat. That seemed to be a signal to quit work. Each man threw down his tools and sought the shade of the nearest tree, and, despite the efforts of the foreman, refused to resume work until the heat moderated.

On the Rapid Transit Subway at noon many men refused to return to work. Those who did return did not try to do much work.

All the foundries in Jersey City have been forced to bank their fires on account of the heat. The men could not stand the strain, and collapsed at their work. They have been laid off, and the foundries will not be reopened until the hot spell has passed. Altogether about 1,100 foundrymen have ceased work. Lorillard's Tobacco Factory, which is part of the plant of the Continental Company, closed down Monday, on account of the unbearable temperature of the workrooms; the factory employs 2,300 men and women.

A number of concerns in Newark, Paterson, Passaic, and New Brunswick have also closed.

At Elizabeth, the thermometer reached 107 yesterday morning. There were several cases of heat prostration on the street which were cared for by physicians quickly summoned. The draughtsmen and shipbuilders early informed the managers at the Nixon shipyards that they could work no longer, and the entire yard was shut down.

All the boiler makers and ship fitters at John N. Robins' shipyard, Erie Basin, Brooklyn, knocked off work yesterday morning owing to the intense heat. The men came to the conclusion that it was no longer possible to work under the present weather conditions. At 8 o'clock the men knocked off. Under the bottoms of the Ashanti and Iona the heat was suffocating and it became manifest that the work should cease. The men said they were the only ones in the business who were working.

The conditions along the water front were little better than on Monday. There was a breeze blowing from the westward, which occasionally shifted to the east of north that moderated the intense heat in the shade. In the sun its ameliorating influence was scarcely felt. The afternoon was excessively hot, as the full glare then fell upon the Brooklyn wharves.

The temperature reached such a degree on the vessels and in the shops of the Brooklyn Navy Yard that it became no longer possible for human beings to stand it. Yesterday morning the medical staff was kept busy answering calls to cases of heat prostration, and men were walking out of the yards by hundreds. When the men, overcome by heat, began to fall from the sides of vessels the officials decided that it was dangerous to keep them at work, and all operations, except those of the most essential kind ceased at the yard at noon.

There used to be a standing order at the Navy Yard that all work in the shops should stop when the thermometer reached 90 degrees, but this has been out of force for some time.

The blacksmith shop, employing about 100 men, was not opened yesterday. In the other departments the men have been quitting of their own volition, until the forces have become so thinned that few were left except the clerks. The temperature averaged about 104 degrees at the yard and in some places in the sun it reached 115, with even 150 degrees in the holds of the vessels and about some of the furnaces in the shops. The men say that the continued high temperature has reduced their vitality to such a point that they are unable to make the least exertion without almost total exhaustion. Most of them live in vicinities where they can get little sleep during the present weather, and their general depression is such that they can eat little or nothing. For the last few days they have been working on nerve, and this has failed them at last, after overtaxing it too much.

There were several prostrations before 9 o'clock yesterday morning, but they were mostly contractors' men whose names could not be learned.

The men at work on the vessels suffered worst of all. When the sun got high enough to shine into the dry dock, where the Buffalo is undergoing repairs, the heat was intense, and the men began to drop off the sides of the vessel like flies off a wall. Edgar P. Jones of the Department of Steam Engineering, who was at work in the bottom of the dock, was the first to succumb. He was carried to the deck of the Buffalo, where he was given stimulants and applications of ice. He was unconscious for some time, and upon regaining conciousness, his eyes rolled in a dazed and half crazed manner. It is probable that the man is permanently affected.

It was but a short time before others began to follow Jones, and by 11 o'clock there was not a man at work on the sides of the ship. Some gave up voluntarily, but others stuck to their posts until they collapsed. Mot of the men deserted the sides of the Rainbow, the blistering plates of the vessel driving them away like a fiery furnace.

Great suffering from the heat was experienced in the steam laundries of the city, and in nearly all of them work was almost entirely suspended. The New Amsterdam Steam Laundry had to suspend early, and are now running on two-hour shifts. Many of the women employed have given out and succumbed to the fierce heat, and some of them have been removed to hospitals.

At the Sterling Laundry, in West Thirtieth street, the same conditions existed. The heat in the washing room was unbearable and the girls after working a few minutes had to retire and rest for an hour or two.

In the shopping districts along Broadway and Sixth avenue, from Fourteenth street to Thirty-third street, there was none of the crowding and crushing of the ordinary shopping day. The big department stores were open, but they reported a dearth of business and the managers were seriously considering early closing hours. It was a noticeable fact, however, that in the shopping district the women appeared to pay less attention to the heat than the men.

It may be that they are more intent upon their shopping than the sterner sex and are for that reason more impervious to heat, but whatever the reason there were ten women to every man to be seen on the street in the shopping district.

The rule in almost all the stores is that the salesgirls must stand during the business hours. But yesterday they began to go down in such numbers that the employers in three of the large stores issued orders permitting the girls to sit down when not waiting upon customers.

In one store there were six young women prostrated by the heat before 11 o'clock, and in another store there were ten.

PRESIDENT'S WIFE RICH.

CANTON, O., June 24. — The late James A. Saxton, father of Mrs. McKinley, during his life was a member of the Canton Mining Company and later became sole owner of the company's mining lands in Nevada. Gold prospecting has made the lands appear to be of great value and Mrs. McKinley and her sister, who inherited them, have just given Eastern capitalists an option on them. While no figures are authoritatively made public, the amount is understood to be several hundred thousand dollars. Most of this is to be in cash, but the President and Mr. Barber are each to take small blocks of stock in a gigantic company to be organized to develop and operate the property.

The property consists of seventeen mining claims held under United States patents, located in the vicinity of the Ely claims near White Pine, Nev. Prospectors on the Ely claim recently uncovered ore which assayed as high as $140, but a survey showed the deposit to be on the claims of the Cantonians and work was stopped. The survey also showed that the Los Angeles claim was encroaching and that the sixty-five-foot shaft which that company has been working a number of years was on the Saxton claim. The President is understood to have had a conference on this property during his recent visit to San Fancisco, the nature of which is not known, but since his return to Washington the option was given to Eastern capitalists. The option still has several weeks to run. The western trip was evidently taken to work up this property.

NEW LABOR UTOPIA.

MILLIONAIRE WHO IS COING TREAT "HIS" WORKERS WELL.

Will Leave Palatial Home to Occupy a Cottage Among "His" Workmen—A Liberty Factory Colony and Ideal Town.

BINGHAMPTON, N. Y., June 28.—Despite the Dayton Cash Register fiasco another labor utopia is to be established.

Eight miles distant from this place the village of Endicott is being built by a syndicate which represents $5,000,000. It will contain the largest shoe factory and tannery in the world. A thousand workingmen will live there and work there, Joseph E. Tilt is a millionaire who will be at the head of the syndicate. Heretofore he has lived in a fine brownstone mansion worth $100,000, in a fashionable quarter in Chicago. This he will "give up" to occupy a $1,200 cotage in the cluster of cottages to be occupied by "his" workmen.

"Now don't put me down as a philanthrophist," said Mr. Tilt. "I prefer to be classed as a plain, common-sense business man. That's all I aim to be. There have been enough philanthropic theorists who really wanted to help the workingman, but who failed because they didn't know the way to go about it. Now, I'm a workingman myself. A few years ago I was on the bench. I know what the hired hand has to contend with, and I propose to wipe out his difficulties in my new factory. Peace of mind, self-respect and liberty and the essentials to a good workman. Give him those three rights and he need thank nobody for the good wages that he will earn.

"We don't expect our employees to be in debt to us for anything. But we're going to give them easy finances, which will bring peace of mind; we're going to eliminate all the old, rotten conditions of class superiority and affectation, and our work men and women will learn, if they do not already know, that they are the equals of any men or women living. Finally, we purpose to have absolute liberty in the community—within the law. The citizens will make their own laws. We will not make Sunday a day of long-faced hypocrisy; we will not make laws forbidding the use of tobacco and alcohol; we will not forbid workingmen in the factory from joining labor unions.

"If, as we hope, we succeed in establishing our factory town on these principles, we will have a community of men and women who enjoy peace, prosperity, and, above all, liberty. They will naturally become better workers than if they were hampered, patronized or maltreated. The result will be beneficial in a business way to the great industry which are founding. So the motive may be almost called selfish. I've made up my mind that the American workman doesn't need any philanthropy nor any patronage. All he wants is all anybody wants—fair treatment and a free hand. He'll do the rest himself.

"I read all about the trouble in the cash register factory at Dayton, and I know the history of Pullman. We'll have every advantage that any other such settlement ever had, and, what is more to the purpose, we'll have liberty and self-government."

The Lestershire Manufacturing Company, which is to install a monster shoe factory as a nucleus for the new town, has already bought 360 acres of land on the banks of the Susquehanna. A hundred cottages are now in course of erection. These will be rented or sold to the employees of the new factory.

Nearly $33,000,000 has already been spent or contracted for the completion of city improvements, parks, ball grounds, and fine streets, lined with shade trees. The company, of which Mr. Tilt is Vice-president and manager, has an unlimited capital back of it. The members will take no part in the political or social affairs of the community beyond giving the people a chance to acquire homes and build up a model city after their own hearts' desire. The company will not own the stores, the franchises or any privileges.

"I'm not a foe of labor unions and I'm not an advocate of them," said Mr. Tilt. "We will encourage the formation of a beneficiary society among our employees and do our best to make labor controversies unnecessary. There would be no labor unions if laboring men were treated as they deserve. I am a laboring man and I know."

Got Answers to "Ad" for Wife.

NUNDA, N. Y., July 2.—Robert Buck, of Oakland, has received thousands of letters in answer to the following "ad":

"I have passed the meridian of my beauty, but I have recently received pension money and want a wife. Any lady of good appearance might sustain a nearer and dearer relationship to an old soldier by addressing me. Fine military record. Good table manners; keep a horse. No adventuresses; no mothers-in-law."

INTELLIGENT EXODUS.

Flat-footedly Joins the Socialist Labor Party.

The below letter from Word H. Mills of Dallas, Tex., withdrawing from the Social Democracy of Texas, being refused publication, as an "imposition," by the "Social Economist" of that State, is here given in full:

To THE SOCIAL DEMOCRACY OF TEXAS:

Inasmuch as it is likely that I shall continue to take a more or less active part in the Socialist movement; and as I have been heretofore identified with the propaganda work of the Social Democratic Party of Texas; and as, latterly, my public utterances through the propaganda press of this Party have been harshly criticised and repudiated as not being orthodox and consonant with accepted S. D. P. tactics,—for these reasons I feel it were just to all concerned that I should make a formal statement that will unequivocally indicate my attitude as a Socialist toward the Social Democratic Party and its propaganda. I feel it incumbent on me to do this in order that the purpose of my work henceforth may be clearly understood.

During the past year I have been a close student of the philosophy of the Socialist movement. I have endeavored to assimilate the truths of the propositions therein enunciated. While engaged in studying economics in the abstract I have also kept in close touch with developing conditions in this and other countries. During the progress of these investigations and observations I became conscious that Socialism and the Social Democratic party movement were essentially different propositions. After I had recognized this fact in the abstract the consciousness of it was forced upon me in the concrete by practical experience. When I began to teach Socialism the "Democracy" became recalcitrant. Unprejudiced students of social economics profited by the propaganda; the reactionary bourgeoisie in the S. D. P. vehemently protested, wrote letters of repudiation and threatened to withdraw their financial support from the "State Organ" if my contributions continued to appear. In my writings I persistently pointed out the Class Struggle and elucidated the philosophy of the materialistic conception of history. I pointed out that there is a united Socialist political party disciplined in the class struggle, and whose members have a clear conception of the working class' political program for the realization of Socialist ideals—the Socialist Labor Party of America, corresponding to the Parti Ouvrier Francis and its sister working class socialist organizations of Europe.

Finally, so strong became the pressure of the "Socialistic" reactionists in the constituency of the "Social Economist" that the publisher, Mr. Hampton, wrote me candidly that if the paper continued to admit my radical propaganda it would lose a very large part of its support and intimated that the very existence of the paper depended on either my being barred from its columns, or a decided modification of my propaganda. Letters were inclosed to substantiate his statements. He acknowledged that I was "correct in the main," but that I was "feeding the Economist readers on meat, when they needed milk."

Knowing as I do that the Social Democratic party is not a Socialist party in the true sense, but rather a reactionary middle class movement attempting the impossible feat of effecting "unity" of conflicting material interests to accomplish a proletarian purpose, and knowing that, as a Socialist, I can no longer claim political comradeship in such an inconsistent organization, I am constrained by every motive of fidelity to my class interests to seek affiliation in and align myself with the party representing the Socialist movement in America—the Socialist Labor Party.

To be eligible thereto, I am aware of the requirments: a clear consciousness of the existence of the Class Struggle and the necessity of discipline and thorough organization, that the historic mission of the working class may be carried to fruition—the Emancipation of Man.

I am fully aware that the reasons I give for making this formal withdrawal from the S. D. P., however cogently they might be put, will hardly appeal to the average S. D. P. adherent. I know this for the very reason recognized by Socialists as the bed-rock principle of social economics—the materialistic conception of history; that is, that individuals—in the aggregate forming the body social—are influenced by the material conditions of their environment.

I am convinced that the "broad" and "liberal" policy of the S. D. P. spells ignorance and confusion, and that the "tactics" thereof are wholly inconsistent with the fulfillment of Labor's historic mission: that rigidity of discipline and well defined consciousness of the Class Struggle are indispensibly requisite to proletarian solidarity, that all effort towards "unification" must continue to prove futile until there is unity of consciousness and of material interests. The attempt to unite reactionary bourgeois interests with those of the proletarian workers were farcical did it not involve so many of the elements of tragedy. As well undertake to mix oil with water. (No reference here to Standard Oil—stock.) It is clearly the duty of every Socialist to identify himself with the political party organization of the American Socialist movement, and, once in it, to make others, who are eligible from a material viewpoint, eligible by education in the philosophy of the Class Struggle. This party is the Socialist Labor Party—the party of the proletariat, the dispossessed wage workingmen.

The Socialist Labor Party was the first political organization of the Socialist movement in America. Its founders were students, and some of them had spelled out the philosophy of economics and Class Struggle in exile and poverty. From the first they understood the necessity of constructing for permanence. They knew the issues. They contemplated no excessively rapid growth of the Socialist movement and understood that the thing of primary importance was education and the kind of discipline that results from it.

Before a man is taken into affiliation in the S. L. P. he must be able to give a reasonably clear definiation of what Socialism means. Its terms must be no mere empty phrases, but verities in his consciousness; and he must know what it contemplates and its program.

Hence, the S. L. P. as an organization, clearly understands the necessity of solidarity in the face of odium of every sort, whether that odium emanates from avowedly capitalist sources, from quasi-capitalist "labor union" organizations or from bastard "socialist" political parties, "knowing that to yield principle to exigency, to withhold the truth lest enemies be made, to compromise with error so as to make friends is a barren policy fruitful only of disaster." It knows the struggle ahead, but as a political party expects little now. But, it by no means neglects the conditions and opportunities of the present, hence its quasi-political consort in the economic field—the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance. This latter is the trades union movement of Socialism. It is the class conscious New Trades Union. It constitutes a school for the education of workingmen, while resisting the encroachments of capital and protecting the workers now. This trades union, unlike the A. F. of L., is uncompromising in its hostility to all capitalist parties and politicians and their agencies.

In strong contradistinction, the S.D.P. has been built as an expedient by visioneries upon the shifting sands. It proposed, from the first, to obtain in a brief time and by quick "tactics" that which the profound students of social economics knew could be brought to pass only when material conditions and proper education made ripe the possibility of realization.

The S. D. P. originated in 1897 as a co-operative colonization scheme whose slogan was "something now." At its inception the S. L. P. pointed out the tactical falsity of the scheme, and prophesied its early dissolution; and within the year the prediction was verified.

From the fragments of the Social Democracy Colonization plan was constructed the S. D. P., and this new organization accepted and adopted one of the tactical principles of the S. L. P.—the ballot. This in the face of the former ridicule of the S. L. P. and solicitation to drop the ballot and "unify" with the "Social Democracy." But the central idea of the Social Democratic Party was the same as that of the Social Democratic colony: it demanded "something now." It was looking for immediate success. And it flirted with the capitalist institution known as the A. F. of L. Its plan of action was thus a continued protest against Socialist menthods of organization, tactics and system of propaganda.

The S. D. P. always tries to impress the unwary that it differs from the Socialist propaganda only in tactics; that the essential purpose of the two movements are identical. They forget that Socialism can be achieved only by Socialist tactics. And the difference between Socialist tactics and Social Democracy tactics is:—the S. D. P. strives to get votes merely, while the S. L. P. strives to gather SOCIALIST VOTES. The S. D. P. chases the ignus fatuus, Sentiment; the S. L. P. insists upon "an organization of self-imposed, rigid, discipline as an essential to resist the insidious inroads of the capitalist foe."

To S. D. P. membership affiliation, the way is "broad" and everyone is welcome. The S. L. P. welcomes every comer, but he must come by the strait and narrow way and must be able to give reason for the faith that is in him.

The logical result of the S. D. P. "tactics" would be the possible election of a more or less Socialist administration, and this, backed by an un-class-conscious and uneducated constituency would prove a disaster it would take another century to recover from. Only a Socialist can form any sort of conception of what the extent of such a social catastrophe would be.

Unity among Socialists is not a child of compromise. It can only be such among capitalist parties where logrolling furnishes the basis of equilibrium— political spoils. With the working class in its revolutionary program unity means "oneness of convictions unshakably grounded upon soundness of principle," and this kind of unity must come with spontaneity born of consciousness of the Class Struggle.

If my humble efforts through this paper have helped to make some men see the light, that they may abandon the frail political craft they are floating in and get into the Socialist mavement, as I have herein described it, I shall feel my time and labor repaid.

In saying "adieu," politically, to my aforetime "comrades" in the Social Democracy, I cherish the kindest personal feelings, and the hope that they may speedily join me as comrades in the real American Socialist movement—the Socialist Labor Party.

WORD H. MILLS.

Dallas Texas, June 9, 1901.

IN PENNSYLVANIA.

Workmen Slaughtered While at Their Daily Toil.

BETHLEHEM, Pa., June 23.—While working alone in Steiner's sand pit yesterday Frederick M. Moore was overcome by the heat and fell from a ledge to the bottom of the pit, a distance of 28 feet, crushing his skull and fracturing three ribs.

An hour later, and before help reached him, there was a landslide in the pit. Moore, who lay unconscious at the bottom, was covered up with ten tons of earth and suffocated.

* * *

CONNELLSVILLE, Pa., June 23.—John Porlonish, a coke worker, fell into the head of a blazing coke oven yesterday. He clung to the red-hot crown with his hands, with his body dangling in the fiery furnace. Two workmen who saw the accident dragged him from the fire. He was brought to the Cottage State Hospital here, but he cannot survive, being roasted from the breast to his feet.

* * *

MAHANOY CITY, Pa., June 23.—By an explosion of gas at the Ellengowan colliery yesterday Anthony Selinski and Michael Dumshick were fatally burned.

If you are getting this paper without having ordered it, do not refuse it. Someone has paid for your subscription. Renew when it expires.

INTOLERANT TACTICS.

An Address Delivered Before Section Dayton, Socialist Labor Party.

Workingmen and Women, Comrades:—In the usual practice of thought, under existing conditions, wherein every proposition submitted to us is open to the suspicion that it is in some way grounded in fraudulent economic interests of some one or some class, when discussing a subject of which little is known or which may be largely misunderstood, it seems necessary to first of all establish the credibility of the witness. It almost invariably happens that, when discussing different phases of Socialist thought and proposed practice with those who are imbued with the idea of the finality of the present conditions of existence and of industry, we meet with the shrug of the shoulders, the mild stare or smile of incredulous amusement that says, as plainly as words could express it, you are a member of the Socialist Labor Party and are therefore talking from a prejudiced point of view. We will admit right here taat in a great many instances of human thought this reasoning is perfectly correct. Where the subject is one merely of belief, without any demonstrable foundation in fact, and this condition is superposed upon the fact of the material interests of a certain class in maintaining that belief, however erroneous it may be, among the people; such, for instance, as the various forms of religious belief; the claims of the supernormal origin of which cannot be demonstrated, and are thereby proven to be merely the creations of the human imagination; we are justified in looking askance at the propounder thereof.

But with a subject that is on a scientific basis, as is Socialism, it is entirely different. The facts in the case are perfectly demonstrable, and, therefore, the credibility or otherwise of the witness cuts no figure whatever. We would accept, as a fact, the statement that two and two make four, and we would not think for a moment of inquiring as to whether or not the stator had a good reputation for veracity; but however credible and reputable a witness might be who made the statement that seven and six make fourteen, we would denounce him as a liar.

Now, as plain and axiomatic as is the statement that two and two make four is the statement that labor creates all wealth; and likewise as axiomatic is the statement that the creator of wealth is alone entitled to the enjoyment of that wealth.

Taking these axioms as a starting point, what do we find as the actual industrial condition of the people in the world to-day? We find that the people are divided into two great classes, the class that labors and produces all wealth and that has barely enough of its own creation to sustain life on a most precarious basis and the class that does not labor to produce wealth but only schemes to obtain possession of that produced by others; AND WHICH GETS THE MAJOR PART OF IT.

Now this is a manifest injustice; but one that was never really understood until Karl Marx discovered and promulgated the reasons for it in about 1847.

Do not misunderstand me here: from time immemorial there have been philanthropically minded people whose HEARTS have bled for the "poorer and outcast classes." But if any philanthropist ever discovered what it was that was hurting these "poorer and outcast classes," he either could not make the opportunity to do so, or was not honest or courageous enough to tell it.

The natural outcome of these conditions is that the people are divided into two bitterly hostile camps, struggling perpetually for the possession of the wealth created by the workers. This condition is what we call the class struggle; and the Socialist Labor Party is the first and only intelligent effort on the part of the working class to fight this battle out on clear scientific lines; and, organized as we are now, we will fight this battle out to the bitter end, to the only possible climax, the overthrow of the capitalist class, and with it the capitalist system of production. We recognize the fact that we have a wily, insidious foe that, instictively, at every point, knows its class interests and fights along that line, whether individually, in the shop, or collectively, in its governmental demonstrations against the working class by the courts, the police, the militia and the army. We further recognize the fact that there are many traitors within the ranks of the working class who, either through ignorance, sycophancy, for pay, or through hatred of their own class, betray it on every occasion.

This brings us down to the basis and necessity for the intolerant tactics of the Socialist Labor Party. The enemy, the capitalist class, intrenched in the political power of the world and using that power unscrupulously whenever its interests are attacked by the working class; the working class itself permeated with a traitorous element that is constantly seeking opportunities for betraying it; and also with another element that, from the point of view of the revolution, is equally as bad, the visionary element that imagines that brotherly relations can be established between the capitalist and working classes; and which would lead the revolution on all sorts of wild goose chases after its manifold ideals.

The Socialist Labor Party was organized for one certain definite purpose, that of accomplishing the revolution; and anything and everything that would tend to swerve it from that purpose must be considered and treated as an enemy, however well meaning it may imagine itself to be. The revolution can no more tolerate a well meaning fool than it can an outright crook for the reason that its purpose could be as easily frustrated by the one as by the other; and, further than this, the Socialist Labor Party keeps its eye fixed clearly and steadfastly on the goal; the present success of this, that or the other politician cuts no figure with us whatever. And this clearness and steadfastness of purpose introduces another enemy and adds him to the already long list, the professional politician, who, having class interests neither one way nor the other, is ready to lick the boots of whichever side will give him the softest political job, and will betray that side the moment it appears to be to his material interest to do so.

So there we have them, strung up in a row for your inspection, the enemies of the revolution, the enemies that the Socialist Labor Party has set itself the task of overthrowing and crushing under foot: the capitalist class, backed by all of the powers of its government, the traitors within labor's own ranks, sometimes miscalled labor leaders, and whom we call labor fakirs, the visionaries who have been chasing will-o'-the-wisps for thousands of years, and the politicians, who have no principles or ideals beyond soft political jobs.

With such a battle on its hands, against such a set of powerful, insidious enemies, it is little wonder that the Socialist Labor Party recognizes the fact that it MUST have on its firing line men who are clear-sighted, courageous hearted, iron nerved; when who realize fully that the future welfare of the human race is in their hands; men who will do their whole duty to the last ditch and the last drop of their blood.

Our enemies jeer us with being narrow and intolerant; and we hurl the taunt back in their teeth, saying, yes, we are, as narrow as science and as intolerant as truth; we are too narrow, too intolerant and, moreover, too clear sighted to permit you to break into our ranks in order to fight us from behind.

Take, as an illustration of my meaning, the Conover Building, a magnificent structure towering fourteen stories in the air on a base thirty-three by sixty-six feet. What would you think of an architect and mechanic who would attempt to erect such a building on a frame constructed of any old material that happened to come to hand? But, no, the architect and mechanic in charge of the construction of that building are "narrow" and "intolerant," they demand that the best of steel be furnished them of which to construct that frame; and they demand that it be so strongly and rigidly braced that each story shall be able to support its own load of brick and stone that go to make the outer covering of the building and the partitions thereof.

It is just so with us in the Socialist Labor Party. We fuly realize the nature and extent of the gigantic task we have undertaken and we don't go off half cocked on the first scheme that appears alluring to some raw, undeveloped mind; and neither can we be beaten from our purpose by the storms of protest and hatred from our enemies; and, just like the architect and mechanic who are constructing the Conover Building, we know what we are building for and we demand the best of material and workmanship in our structure.

TAMMANY AND TRUSTS.

Lewis Nixon, Croker's Favorite, Tells of His Shipbuilding Combination.

Tammany boasts that its organization contains no trust magnates. Many of the faithful, forgetful of the fact that Wm. B. Whitney, its mainspring and power behind the throne is a Standard Oil magnate, believe Tammany's simple yarn. Now, however, there will be no denying Tammany's trust affiliations, for here comes Lewis Nixon, Chief Croker's favorite and a candidate for the Mayoralty in the Fall campign and tells of his shipbuilding combination.

Nixon said to a reporter Saturday that there would undoubtedly be a shipbuilding combination soon, not of all the yards, but of the principal ones. On account of certain interests involved there has been some slight friction as to the details of the scheme, but this is being smothed away, and in a very short time it is expected everything will have been satisfactorily adjusted.

"The fact is," continued Mr. Nixon, "that myself and the others who are interested in forming the combination and will be held responsible for its successful working do not want any hereafters about the project, but intend it, when fairly launched, to be as complete in all its details and as near perfection as it is possible for us now to make it. Economy in the building of ships and making the combination a money getter are important and essential factors for consideration, and for these reasons it is necessary for us to go slow in the undertaking and arrange everything at the outset on a satisfactory basis. About twice a week for some time there have been different stories printed regarding the shipbuilders' combination in which I am made to say a lot of things I never uttered. The statement I now make is all that is to be said on the subject. When the time comes that I can say more for the information of the public I will be pleased to do so."

LAW'S FETTERS ON MACHINISTS

Sweeping Injunction Against the International Association.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., June 23.— A sweeping injunction of importance relative to the strike of machinists was issued yesterday to the Vilter Manufacturing Co. It prevents the strikers from in any way interfering with the workmen employed at the Vilter works; from gathering about the works, from posting pickets, from combining for the purpose of preventing tradesmen selling to workmen who have refused to quit, and from doing anything that will in any way operate to result in damage to the Vilter Company.

The injunction equals in its effects the combined strike order issued by Judge Jenkins in the Northern Pacific strike without embracing many of the defects of that order, which led to its revocation in the Court of Appeals.

While the action is brought in the name of the Vilter Company, the National Metal Trades Association is really the plaintiff. The injunction is directed against every member of the International Association of Machinists and all persons connected therewith.

IRON MOLDERS' TROUBLES.

Hand-in-Gloveduess of Their Leaders With the Besses.

ALBANY, June 30.—Albany is what may be called a "thoroughly organized town, speaking from a "pure and simple" standpoint. This applies especially with the Iron Molders. Their Organization dates back to 1853 and for the last five years at least, every foundry in Albany has been under the control of the Union. It is also true that the condition of the molder has steadily grown worse, especially during the last five years. That the pure and simple organizations are utterly incompetent to cope with the situation as it exists to-day, that the leaders are corrupt and hand-in-hand with the bosses, that there is no hope from the policy of trying to reform the organization by "boring from within," and the necessity of building up the S. T. & L. A. to supersede the present organization there can be no doubt in the minds of those who are honest. The following is a brief history of events extending over a period of about two years to prove the above statement:

George Rothaupt was elected chairman of the board of trustees of local No. 8 in 1899. By radical sayings at meetings and elsewhere and by some show of fight with the bosses, he became the popular idol of No. 8. Business becoming temporarily slack, he left Albany for a short time and got a job in Norwich, Conn. While there, he became well ac- who had been sent on a trip through New England, to get a list of piece prices paid by the leading stove manufacturers in the East, for comparison with prices paid in Norwich. Rothaupt secured a copy of this list from O'Brien but the molders in Albany did not know that.

Soon after, Rothaupt came back to Albany. He made a speech at a meeting of No. 8, beginning by holding up the shop of Rathbone, Sard & Co. of Albany, a strict union shop, as a horrible example for poor prices (which was true), stating that in his travels through the East he found prices far better, and that IN SHOPS WHERE THERE WAS NO SUCH THING AS A UNION.

He then suggested that it would be a good idea to send "someone" through the East to get a list of the prices, then to make a demand on the firm of R. S. & Co., for an equalization of prices, using the Eastern prices for comparison. It was decided to adopt his suggestion and, of course, he was elected to do the work of gathering this information THAT HE ALREADY HAD IN HIS POCKET.

He was gone some time at an expense to No. 8 of about $100. He "interviewed" a number of firms, telling them what he wanted and why he wanted it. He told them that the prices paid by R. S. & Co., were low and, according to his own statement, one manager stated that R. S. & Co. were infringing on the Eastern market, and either the men must compel R. S. & Co. to come up to the Eastern standard, or else the Eastern prices must be reduced, to meet the competition. This manager also said that if R. S. & Co. ran a union shop and could get work done so much cheaper, he thought he himself might better connect with the union, as he was paying from 20 to 50 per cent. more than R. S. & Co., and his men were not organized at all.

Rothaupt returned and when the Eastern price lists were compared with that of R. S. & Co., No. 8 decided to make a demand for an equalization.

Rothaupt was then made "business agent" and authorized to make the demand. He was given a salary of $3 per day. The demand was presented and negotiations began.

The men were worked up to a fighting mood and Rothaupt having a personal grudge against the firm, it soon began to look as though a genuine fight was to be made. Suddenly the president of No. 8 was notified by Mr. Sard, the real head of the firm, that he, (Sard), would no longer treat with Rothaupt as a representative of the men, on the ground that Rothaupt was "discourteous," "abusive," "ungentlemanly" and a "bar-room loafer'" etc., but stated that he would treat with a committee of his own employees or a regular International officer. No. 8 insisted on retaining Rothaupt. Mr. Sard still refused, and stated he would show the men that he did not "have to treat with a loafer," etc. Soon after this refusal of Sard's, to treat with Rothaupt, the third vice-President of the International Union, Jas. E. Roach, showed up. Now the mebers of No. 8 did not want Roach to handle this question. He is a member of No. 8 and a former employee of R. S. & Co., and the local union had informed President Martin Fox that they wanted someone else in case it was necessary to send an officer. Still Roach was sent and the first thing he did was to discharge Rothaupt from further consideration of the case, and specifically stated he did so "by orders of President Fox."

Who gave the orders to Fox is not known, but when we consider the statements of Sard, the orders from Fox to Roach and their rapid execution as well as subsequent events, are we not justified in assuming that the orders originally came from Sard himself? However, one thing is certain, Fox did not take his orders from the men directly interested, and whom he was supposed to represent.

After Rothaupt was thus brushed aside, Roach had business elsewhere, and the matter dragged about for some time, in fact is still pending, although the demand was made over a year ago. In other words the affair was "pigeonholed," and the men in R. S. & Co's. employ are no better, in fact still worse off than ever before. But this is not all.

A number of firms whom Rothaupt visited and told about the poor pay in R. S. & Co's. place are now threatening to reduce the wages of their men, and one in particular has already done so. This is the firm of Walker & Pratt of Watertown, Mass.

While these events were taking place, Rothaupt injured his arm, and as chairman of the Board of Trustees, he signed orders for sick benefits to himself, while at the same time he was drawing his salary of $18 per week as business agent of the union. This was not reported to the union and could not have been done except with the concurrence of the Financial Scretary, J. J. Carroll. But Carroll was at the same time an embezzler of funds of the union and Rothaupt knew it. So Carrol dared not "squeal."

Both were discovered in their crookedness later. Carroll made restitution. Rothaupt "shot the pit," or in other words left town, scabbed for a while in Cleveland under another name, got found out, and now his career as a fakir is ended.

Last December one of the members of No. 8, who is also a member of the S. L. P., referring to such dirty work as related above, used the term "Organized Scabbery." He was promptly hauled up on charges made in an illegal manner. Never was officially notified or told what he was accused of; was tried in his absence by a committee consisting in part of those who accused him, and was fined $5 "as a warning to keep his mouth shut." He appealed to the International President Fox, having a clear case of irregularity on the part of his persecutors; but notwithstanding this appeal was sent on the 1st of February last, no response has been given by Fox yet, and the probabilities are, none will ever be given.

There is much more to relate about the "Organized Scabbery" in the Iron Molders' Union, both locally and in general, but for fear of being too long winded, will reserve the rest for a future letter.

Speed the day when the eyes of the poor dupes of these scoundrels shall be opened! Speed the teachings of the S. T. & L. A.! Expose the rottenness of the fakirs all along the line!

PIONEER.

LAW-ABIDING CAPITALISTS.

Rival Corporations Use Locomotives as Engines of Warfare.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 23.—Locomotives were used as engines of war in a battle between two corporations yesterday. The Iron Mountain Railway Company attempted to lay rails in four blocks of Wharf Street, South St. Louis. Success would mean the cutting off of the Wiggin's Ferry Company, whose tracks lie between the new tracks of the Iron Mountain Road and the Mississippi River.

In order to lay the rails the Iron Mountain officials sent a construction train with 475 laborers from Desoto, Mo. At midnight the train was run with as little noise as possible from the Iron Mountain yards at Carroll street on to the Wiggins Ferry tracks between Wharf street and the river. In the train were nine box cars filled with ties, two flat cars containing rails, spikes, big headlights and torches, and two passenger cars for the workmen. The train was drawn by two locomotives, while a third brought up the rear.

The ties and rails were thrown upon the granite blocks with which Wharf street is paved, and almost as quickly as they reached the ground men were at work building the track. No attempt was made at excavation, the rail being simply fastened to the ties. The Wiggins Ferry Company had a few men working in the yards, and a small switch engine with two box cars attached was immediately run to the scene.

In twenty minutes the industrious army of the Iron Mountain Road had put down the ties and rails from Carroll street to Convent street, a distance of four blocks, and was headed for Chouteau avenue, two blocks further north. The Wiggins men managed to switch their little engine in front of the work train at Miller street, and then came a tug-of-war, but in a few minutes the superiority of the Iron Mountain motive power and heavy train began to tell. Slowly the little switch engine was forced back.

Suddenly there was a jolt and a crash, the little engine, catching a wheel of its tender on a switch point, had been forced out of the [illegible]. The [illegible] locomotives still moved on, not with a crash, but simply pushinging the disabled one along the times until the track for a distance of thirty feet was torn lup. Then they backed up. The Iron Mountain track layers were discomfited on learning that the wreck blocked their passage.

There were but thirty employes of the ferry company against nearly 500 of the opposing corporation, and only two engines as against five. When the police interfered one of the Wiggins engines had been ditched and another hung on the brink of the river. Two box cars had been wrecked in its path.

PAUPERS AS SHUTTLECOCKS.

Unfortunates Made Sport of By Conflicting Municipalities.

There has been a spirited and acrimonious correspondence for some months past between the Department of Charities, Brooklyn, and the Mayor of Augusta, Ga., in regard to a family of the name of Gallowitch, composed of a man and wife nd seven children, who have become a charge upon Kings county. It is charged by the Brooklyn Charities Department that the Gallowitches were deported from Georgia into this State in order to get rid of the expense of supporting them down there. Gallowitch, who is a Pole, lived for twenty-four years in Savannah, married there and raised a family of children, the eldest of whom is a girl now 15 years old. After breaking down in health, he moved with his family to Agusta, where he became entirely dependent upon the city for his own and for his family's existence. The authorities of Augusta took care of all of them for a while and then grew weary of the expense.

The Gallowitches received a few dollars and were bundled off to this city, where they heard they would be well cared for. This was a year ago last April. After remaining in this city one month, they moved to Brooklyn, where they rented a single room in a cheap South Brooklyn tenement and settled down. Now the county authorities, after having paid their bills for over a year, are protesting that they are tired of it. Joseph Short, secretary of the Department of Charities said yesterday morning, in speaking of the case, that it was a difficult ploblem to solve.

SOCIALISM

WHAT IT IS AND WHAT IT SEEKS TO ACCOMPLISH.

The whole subject of Socialism and the Socialist Republic is entirely covered by the following books, published by the Literary Agency of the Socialist Labor Party. Every Workingman should read them.

WHAT MEANS THIS STRIKE? A lecture delivered at New Bedford, Mass., By Daniel De Leon, editor of the "Daily People, the official organ of the Socialist Labor Party. 16mo. Paper, 5 cents.

REFORM OR REVOLUTION. A lecture delivered at Boston, Mass., by Daniel De Leon, editor of the "Daily People," the official organ of the Socialist Labor Party. 16mo. Paper, 5 cents.

SOCIALISM. By William Scholl McClure. A paper read before the Albany Press Club. 16mo. Paper, 5 cents.

THE WORKING CLASS. Translated from the German and adapted to America by Daniel De Leon, editor of the "Daily People," the official organ of the Socialist Labor Party. 16mo. Paper, 5 cents.

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ANNUAL REPORT

Of New Jersey State Committee to State Convention.

Comrade Delegates to the State Convention of the Socialist Labor Party of New Jersey:

We hereby submit to you a report of the progress of the Party within the State, and an account of the agitation carried on during the year.

Since the last State Convention, our organization has been tried as it has never been tried before.

Having just overcome the opposition of the Kangaroos within our ranks during the preceding year, we immediately found ourselves in the midst of a presidential campaign, surrounded by all the corrupt capitalist parties could put in our way in the character of false issues, a bogus socialist party with no small resources, and the excitement incident to a presidential campaign.

It was perhaps expected by many comrades that the S. L. P. vote in New Jersey would increase, yet in the light of the experience we have passed through, with all the corrupt and side-tracking elements hanging to our flanks, we can only say we have done the best that could be done with the existing unclear state of the working class mind and with our small financial resources.

Indeed, we can say that in upholding the banner of class-conscious Socialism during the last campaign, we have come through the fight very creditably.

After the acts of the last State Convention had been put to a referendum vote and ratified, the old State Committee adjourned sine die and Section Essex County elected one from among its members with Comrade H. Carless as secretary.

The new method of electing a state committee and executing the business of the Party, worked well financially, compared with the old method, and from the standpoint of attendance at meetings and supervision of campaigns.

Financially, from $2 to $3 per meeting were saved, which would otherwise have been charged under the head of delegates' expenses; it was also very easy to call the committee together for special purposes.

From the standpoint of keeping in close touch with the Sections in the State, the new method was not as successful as might be expected, owing to the negligence of Sections in sending in regular reports of meetings and occurences. It would be desirable if the State Committee coula consist of members elected from those Sections situated close together, provided no expenses of delegates would be incurred by the State Committee for attendance to meetings.

During the campaign the State Committee employed all the Party speakers within the State, available for agitation. Especially those who could leave their homes for a few days and good work was done by Comrades J. W. Wilson, Frank Campbell, E. F. Wegener and H. Carless.

Many thousands of leaflets were distributed, hundreds of pamphlets sold and a large number of DAILY PEOPLES distributed.

Comrade Joseph F. Malloney, candidate for President also visited the principle cities in the State and attracted large audiences at open air meetings.

The vote of the 1900 campaign for president in New Jersey was 2074. The Social Democratic vote stood 4609.

The S. L. P. had assembly tickets in Essex, Hudson, Passaic and Union counties and polled 1692 votes. The Social Democrats had assembly tickets in eleven counties and polled 4221 votes.

Owing to the falling off in the S. L. P. vote and the size of the Social Democratic vote a combination of Kangaroos, labor skates, middle class and other hostile elements that had always opposed the S. L. P., certain weakkneed comrades, including the then Secretary of the State Committee, became despondent and instead of blaming the reactionary minds of the working class began to blame the attitude of the party towards pure and simpledom; began to find fault with the conduct of the S. T. & L. A., and to cast longing eyes toward union with the Kang and Debs Social Democracy; found fault with the conduct of the Party organs and otherwise cast suspicion upon the Party officers without making any direct statements or performing any action to the knowledge of the State Committee that could be technically construed as treasonable to the Party.

As a result of holding these views Comrade Carless resigned from every office he held in Section Essex County, from the secretaryship of the State Committee and later from the State Committee itself, since then taking no active part in the Party's work.

It is needless to say that the comrades who held these views were very few in number, and in the main quickly subsided as the overwhelming majority of the membership would not tolerate any such reactionary views.

Wm. Glanz of Paterson, resigned from the Party when Section Passaic County refused to consider his resolution to unite in the spring campaign with the Social Democrats, in running a joint ticket. It is creditable to the Section that the resignation was unanimously accepted.

Matthew Maguire also resigned from the Party upon the request of Section Passaic County.

While for a time the deviations of these few of our comrades from the straight road, had a tendency to check agitation and organization, the rank and file quickly rallied and have shown once more that the S. L. P. is not a party of a few men, but that the rank and file take a direct and active part and are made of the right stuff for a revolutionary political party of the working class.

During April last Comrade W. S. Dalton toured the principal points in the State within a short radius of organized places and did much to clarify the minds of the befogged on the S. L. P. and the S. T. & L. A. He will be available again from August 1st to September 15th, and the State Committee recommends that he be sent exclusively to unorganized largest towns and spend considerable time there until sections or organizations of some kind can be found as a nucleus.

It may be said that comrade Dalton's services have been secured through the adoption of the three-State circuit agitation plan, by which New York, Pennsylvania and New Jersey jointly support an organizer in the field, by means of a circuit agitation fund kept up by contributions of sections and individual members. In connection with the latter New Jersey has not responded as liberally in proportion as have sections in New York, and Pennsylvania.

We recommend that this convention take up the question of the Circuit Agitation Fund for consideration.

During the campaign in this State the Kangaroos and Social Democrats combined and continually spread the lie that the S. L. P. and the Social Democrats had united and that there was consequently, only one Socialist ticket in the field; this did much to create confusion in the minds of the voters.

At present union still exists between the Kangs and the Social Democrats, but their union is known to be of a very discordant nature as the two elements cannot mix. Their organization at present is an autonomous one and not connected with any of the sundry national committees of the Social Democratic party.

Early in the year they nominated as the Social Democratic candidate for Governor, Rev. Charles H. Vail, a preacher who resigned his pulpit in his wife's favor when the revenue of his congregation began to fall off. The Rev. Vail is also a writer of pseudo-Socialist books and has been starring the country in the interest of his books and the Social Democracy.

It seems to us desirable that the S. L. P. at this convention nominate for Governor, a thoroughly class conscious workingman to oppose this middle class preacher. We also recommend that the incoming State Committee be instructed to draw up a special campaign document defining our position among the political parties and particularly our differences with the Social Democrats.

The DAILY PEOPLE, the pride of the fighting proletariat has been doing valiant work smashing in the heads of fakirs and frauds and upholding the sterling principles of the S. L. P. and S. T. & L. A.

Outside of Section Hudson County, because THE PEOPLE has been delivered irregularly owing to unreliability of various news agencies, the circulation has not been large, but bundle copies have been bought and freely distributed by the Sections.

It is recommended that the circulation of the WEEKLY PEOPLE be pushed by the sections as the weekly now being six pages in size and containing the best matter taken from the daily besides all party news is an excellent means of agitation and a source of support to the DAILY PEOPLE thus relieving the strain on the resources of the membership.

The spring elections in all cities have been abolished by an act of Legislature owing to the inconvenience to the bosses of both capitalist parties and the danger of small parties creating doubtful local situations for them. The feeling among the sections is one of relief, as the spring elections did not help our propaganda and were a source of great expense.

At present there are but five sections in the State, one in Hudson, Essex, Passaic, Union and Camden counties and a move is being made to reorganize the section in Middlesex County.

In Hudson County there are three branches in Jersey City, one in Bayonne, two in Hoboken, one in Union Hill.

In Essex County there are four branches in Newark, one in Montclair, a joint branch in East Orange and Bloomfield.

In Union County there is one branch in Elizabeth and another in Plainfield.

In Passaic County there are two branches. In Paterson, owing to the falling off in attendance at meetings the section found it necessary to abolish branches and meet in one body. There is also one branch in Haledon.

Many of the party members are active in the S. T. & L. A., and D. A. 4 is made up entirely of S. L. P. men.

Too much attention cannot be given to the economic side of our movement between campaigns

A campaign is now before us and our resources very small. It is absolutely necessary if we desire to make a showing, for our candidate to tour the entire State. And between campaigns agitation must be carried on in unorganized places in order that our movement may grow. Our comrades have been only too prone to fall into a rut of inactivity, and to keep continually at it needs money, to get up leaflets, documents and send organizers out to stir things up.

In order that the State Committee shall have greater resources for this work, we recommend that three benefits per year be held fo the State Committee, the latter to decide on the character of the affairs and have entire charge of them.

We now close our report feeling that we have conscientiously fulfilled our duties, and feeling also that the future is bright provided the comrades will each get to work and agitate among the masses of the working class..

Our movement can only grow through strenuous, persistent effort.

New Jersey State [illegible]mittee,
LOU[illegible] COHEN, Secretary.

The machinists' strike must be hopelessly lost, because it is very nearly four days since O'Connell has announced that another "sixty per cent" of the men had gone back victorious. He sent them back in junks of sixty per cent with amazing regularity, and they always had what they went out for. But the men are keeping silent and watching O'Connell, and he, in his turn, sends back no more sixties.

STEEL MEN STRIKE.

ARE OUT IN MILLS OF AMERICAN STEEL SHEET CO.

Act In Compliance With Shaffer's Order—Company Refused to Sign Scale After Consultation With President Schwab.

PITTSBURG, July 1.—All the union men employed in the mills of the American Sheet Steel Company are out to-day in compliance with the order issued on Saturday by President Shaffer, of the Amalgamated Association, and ratified by the Advisory Board.

The offices of the Amalgamated Association were crowded this morning with members of the association who came from all directions to learn more about the strike situation. President T. J. Shaffer has not yet completed the circular to be sent out. An effort was made to induce Secretary John Farrell of the American Sheet Steel Company to talk of the present situation, but he refused to say anything for publication. The matter is in the hands of General Manager Persifor F. Smith and will remain there until the chief officers of the United States Steel Corporation take some action.

The companies affected by the strike are: The American Steel Hoop Company, 14,000; Independent plant, twenty-seven in number, 5,000; total number of men involved in strike, 35,750.

It is possible that other workmen will be drawn into the fight. Last week, the Hoop Company were withdrawn from the conference with President Shaffer, and it was asserted to-day that the order to the delegates came from high officials of the United States Steel Company. It is reported that the officers of the American Hoop Company as well as those of the American Sheet Steel branch, met President C. M. Schwab last week and decided against signing the Amalgamated Association scale for all the plants in their companies. This report confirms the statement that the fight will be a general one and not confined to the one branch of the steel business.

Officers of the trust say that the only mills controlled by the Amalgamated Association are the upper and lower mills of the Union Iron & Steel Company and the mills at Warren and Girard, O., and that all the other plants are operated by non-union men and will not be closed.

Hints are being thrown out at the headquarters of the Amalgamated Association of aid from other labor organizations. One report was that representatives of the miners said to-day that they could not afford to see the steel combine defeat the steel workers, and if necessary would refuse to mine coal for any of the plants of the United States Steel Company.

The W. Dewees wood mill at McKeesport shut down to-day. It was at this plant that the first trouble with the union occurred. When a small strike there in the spring was compromised it was asserted that the Amalgamated Association had scored a sweeping victory. As a matter of fact, neither side cared about fighting over minor differences when they knew they would have cause for a more serious conflict at the expiration of the old scale.

It was reported this morning that it has been decided to PAY NO STRIKE BENEFITS to the men during the summer season

While the old scale of the American Steel Hoop Company has expired and the new one has not been signed, the formal declaration of a strike has not been made. The notice may come at any hour from the advisory board of the Amalgamated Association. The situation is a peculiar one. When the announcement was made that the bar scale was signed, it was supposed that the American Steel Hoop Company had also agreed to it, as the hoop and bar man meet together to consider a scale. It was not until today that the facts leaked out. The Republic Iron and Steel Company, which is not in the Steel Trust, signed the scale, but the Hoop Company withdrew from the conference and any of the mills of the last named corporation that are now in operation are running without a scale.

By Shaffer's strike order four "open" mills are affected, open mills being mills that are not "organized," but in which Amalgamated men are permitted by their "union" to work if they wish, and seven "union" mills, in which non-union men are not allowed. The "union" mills are at Sharon, Pa., Girard, Pa., Warren, Pa., Greensville, Pa., and the upper and lower mills at Youngstown, O The open mills are the ones at Holidaysburg, Pa., and the Lindsey-McCutcheon Painter and Clarke mills in Pittsburg and the mill at Monessen, Pa.

It was said to-day by a person interested in the ordering out of the men of the Amalgamated Association that the order of President Shaffer should not be taken too seriously. The scale of wages agreed upon between the Association's officers and the companies which run union mills is fixed on July 1 of each year. Pending negotiations and the final signing of the scale it is the custom of the men to suspend work there by obtaining rest in the midst of the oppressively hot weather.

An attempt is being made to revive the Knights of Labor. Well, Pompeii, Nineveh, Mycenae, etc. were dug up, and why should the K. of L. not be revived? The only trouble was that the above cities were just as dead when they were disinterred, as they were when below ground, but the curiosities were many, and the same thing would doubtlessly exist in the Knights of Labor.

If you are getting this paper without having ordered it, do not refuse it. Someone has paid for your subscription. Renew when it expires.

A NIGHT IN A TENEMENT.

A Dweller Tells of His Family's Experience.

A tenement dweller, who lives in two rooms seven flights up in a monster tenement, told yesterday of the experience of his family of five during the present torrid spell:

"This vast barrack is built of red brick, and the roof is flat and covered with tarred asphalt, which has a habit of melting and simmering, and holding the heat all night. I live under this roof. Up one side of the wall runs the chimney of seven kitchens, and all the people below me use coal stoves all at the same time—6 p. m.—while the woman just under me, who takes in washing, keeps her fire going red hot until 12 p. m. Stoking is not in it with living in a tenement house.

"Last night these various causes—the supper fires, the heat holding brick and the melted tar roof—made the interior of the rooms positively unbearable; if you stripped naked—and most of us neighbors do—you regretted it, because the heat from the walls hit you like a brick bat. I should add that each of these few hundred naked bodies also gave off a heat (not without an effluvium of perspiration and other clamminess), which put in its quota toward converting the house into an oven. After tea, with a number of others, chiefly women carrying babies, we boarded a Staten Island ferry and enjoyed an hour of very pleasant relief. But when we returned we regretted that outing. Entering the street where we live—a narow cobbled street hemmed in by high buildings and swarming with children—was like an inferno, and the sight of a dead horse at our door, and an ambulance carrying away a prostrated old woman opposite, was the reverse of reassuring. But the street was nothing to the winding stone staircase; 'Never mind, my dear,' I said to my wife, 'perhaps there will be a breath of air when we get to the top.' 'It is like going to heaven,' she said with a faint smile, and at the fourth flight she fainted, and I had to request a half stripped giant to take her head while I handled her heels.

"But when we entered our domicile it seemed less like heaven than another place; it was very warm, with a still, clammy stiflingness which seemed as if no breeze could ever lift its oppressive stagnation. I put my hand against the chimney wall and drew it back with an ejaculation.

"'Here, we must get on the roof,' I said, and after throwing off every particle of clothing not absolutely necessary to decency we took the children out. At the foot of the last flight to the roof we were impeded by an obstacle. A man lay sprawling on the stone stairs with his legs across the slate balcony.

"'Drunk again,' I said, and turned him over, but it proved to be the only teetotaler on our floor.

"'An awful warning,' I said, and I sent a boy down to ring up the ambulance.

"'Don't guess they'll come,' said the boy; they've taken three away since you went out.'

"'Where's his woman?'

"'She says let him be. He'll cool off there just as well as in the hospital.'

"'Well, he musn't obstruct the stairway,' I said. 'Lend me a hand to lay him out on the balcony.'

"I raised his head; it was like lead. Not to waste words over a trifle, my neighbor was dead. This is a fact, and is reported in this morning's papers, but I don't want to give his name here. Poor fellow, the hardest worker in the building; the only sober man, who never hit his wife, even on Saturday nights. Dead, from the heat. Returning from a fearful day laying car tracks, the food brought out the sunstroke; he staggered out to find air and fell. Road-working strains the heart; tenement air destroys the lungs. A night like yesterday finds out the weak spots and gives the worker rest at last.

"'He is only asleep,' I said cheerfully to my wife. 'Hurry up; I will come presently.'

"Later I brought up a bed and sheets and we all slept on the roof; so did the major portion of the other habitants.

"Looking from the parapet into the open windows opposite one saw some strange sights — indecent sights, prudes would say, if even a prude can think of decency at such a time. A family of five lay across a big bed, all in the state in which they were born. Women hung half out of windows, in dirty clothes, and men slept on their backs in the narrow flower-port balconies, stertorously snoring. Down below, from three different quarters came cries of 'Murder!' A man murdering his wife, a woman murdering her husband, husband and wife murdering a child. Sounds exaggerated, doesn't? But it's a fact. Heat means drink, heat and drinks mean temper; and with half a dozen gasping babies fretfully crying and driving the woman out of her wits, domestic economy gets out of joint and the man goes on the rampage.

"Even on the roof I spent the greater part of the night fanning my boy with a paper, while my wife was similarly employed fanning the baby; it would have been criminal to neglect the labor, for the poor children were gasping for breath. Not only did the man die, whom I mentioned, but a baby died in my sight last night, and all for want of a breath, even an artificial breath of air!"

Last autumn, President Shaffer of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers found that the only way to help the working class was to go on the road stumping for the Republican party. This Summer he finds that the only way to help the working class is call 35,000 men out, and thereby attempt to tie up the plants owned by members of the Republican party. In both cases President Shaffer of the Amalgamated, etc., etc., was working for the benefit of his own pocket. The workers who are fooled by him after the first piece of duplicity are easy victmis, for the men in the trade know that they have gone up against a hopeless proposition.

TALK AND FACTS.

Pure and Simple Claims That Do Not Withstand Examination.

In the last number of the "Machinists' Monthly Journal," the official organ of the International Association of Machinists there apeared a number of articles which are ostensibly intended to prepare the membership, especially in the matter of the recent Convention of the organization, for a continuation of the hitherto unavailing reactionary policy. The two gems in this sentimentmoulding batch were an essay of the "man with a reputation," Hoyt McGregor, and an article taken from the "Tailor," the organ of the International Tailors' Union.

McGregor repeats his denunciatory lies about the history of the Socialist movement, which according to him is identical with wholesale robbery, rapine, arson and wholesale massacre, and declares that the complete refutation of Socialism is the first step for the further development of trades unionism, which already has achieved such great things.

The article from the "Tailor" promulgates as a duty activity in the trades unions. It claims that they act as a safety valve for the discontent that naturally grows out of the competitive system. They do this by obtaining more favorable conditions of work, and they lessen, through beneficial features, the greatest hardships under which the worker has to suffer at present.

In both articles the working class is also told that they can only improve their condition by organizing in a manner that will show itself useful in the support of the present Capitalist system of society. As proof of the correctness of this assumption it is claimed that the labor organizations that have developed pro-capitalistic and anti-revolutionary, have attained material progress in their trades.

Such sentiments characterize the whole American trades union movement under the auspices of the American Federation of Labor.

Will the workers be influenced by it for any length of time?

The answer to this question does not depend on any talk of the trades union leader, but on the actual experiences of the workers themselves.

The experiences flow from the actual fluctuations of wages.

There may be a time, when the capitalists are so hard pressed by a Socialist revolutionary movement that they will prefer a diminished profit rather than risk the overthrow of their whole profit-system. But this period can only be reached when the revolutionary Socialist Labor movement has become so powerful that it makes the capitalists fear the fast oncoming overthrow.

Until this period has been reached, the capitalists will make no concessions that as a whole do not make for them the exploitation of labor more lucrative. Concessions will only be granted to the trades union, if through it the rate of profit can be increased, although a small percentage of workers in an industry is granted an inconsiderable increase in wages.

The tactics of leading pure and simplers cannot yet utilize the fear which is created among capitalists by a revolutionary Socialist movement. The success such tactics has attained so far, through the betrayal and at the cost of the majority of the men in certain industries, were gains only for a very small minority. What a part of men employed in the building trades, the compositors, and metal workers gained, they were granted because their influence forced the majority of their colleagues in the trade to be satisfied with lower wages.

The statistical facts prove it.

We refer to the last publication of the Labor Bureau of the State of New York, of which John McMackin is the head, and he has used this bureau for years to boom the reactionary trades unions.

McMackin compiles his reports from the information he receives from the employers and trades unions.

According to his last report, the number of members in the conservative trades unions has increased from year to year. For instance, from 1897 to 1899 it increased 60,000. But this only proves that a greater number of workingmen have allowed themselves to be duped by the boasts and promises of the fakirs. The further statistics of McMackin show that with the increase of membership, there has not been a corresponding improvement of the condition of labor for the mass of the workers.

The report of the New York labor commissioner gives the fluctuations in wages from 1890 to 1899 for sixty-six firms in metal and stone industry.

In these industries the average wages was:

1890–91	$521
1896, a crisis year	519
1899	512

The same tendency; that is, a falling below the crisis level of 1896, shows itself in the statistics of 3,553 firms and twelve industries.

Among them are the industries that furnish the bulk of the membership in the trades unions of the State of New York; for instance, stone, machine, metal, woodworking, building, printing, tobacco food industry.

In the 3,553 establishments there are employed from 300,000 to 350,000.

The yearly average wages were:

1896	$467
1899	456

But this number only gives the decrease in the income, and does not show the actual fluctuations in the rate of wages. To ascertain this as closely as possible, one must consider that the income in 1896 was earned in less weeks than in 1899. According to the same report these workers in 1896 barely worked forty-three weeks, while in 1899 they worked forty-six weeks.

There average weekly wage was in

1896	$10.86
1899	9.01

The labor commissioner does not give the rate of wages for the year 1890 of the 350,000 workers. We compare therefore the above given rate with the average wage the census of 1890 gives for all the workers of the State, and find the following downward trend:

1890, yearly wage	$492
1896, yearly wage	467
1899, yearly wage	456

The same tendency shows itself by an investigation of the single industries. In the better paid industries, where the trades union movement is boasting of numerous achievements, the downward trend is still more forcibly shown.

In the machine and metal industry, the average wage per year was

1890	$594
1896	522
1899	501

In the printing trades, in which the introduction of the linotype has become general snce 1890, the decrease was still more rapid. The average yearly wage was

1890	$689
1896	579
1899	537

These facts speak louder than words. If the workers have in spite of them joined trades unions in any number, then they have done the same as before when, misled and blinded through glittering generalities and promises, they flopped en masse to the K. of L.

The facts, which were ignored then brought on the disruption of the trades union heyday which existed in 1886-88. Those facts are to-day more effective than ever. They come through the capitalist system. The manifesto of the Socialist Trades and Labor Alliance sums them up as three factors through which the capitalist system has:

First, taken from the worker all property and compelled him through fear of starvation to sell his labor power to the capitalist;

Second, it has given the capitalist a monopoly in the means of production and distribution and puts him in a position through improving these means to displace human labor, and thereby overcrowd the labor market;

Third, The capitalist can, through the public powers which he commands, stamp as a crime any attempt to raise the price of the article which he wants to buy (namely labor power) and bring about its suppression.

These facts will be effective as long as Capitalism and capitalist class rule exist.

When the revolutionary movement of the workers has become powerful enough to shake Capitalism, then the capitalist class will undoubtedly seek to prolong its existence by throwing sops to the workers. But the workers who will then be won by concessions will form only a traitorous minority. The majority of the workers will be in the ranks of the army of the class-conscious Fighting S. L. P.—Hugo Vogt, in "Sozialistische Arbeiter Zeitung."

WARREN STIRRED UP.

A Town that Offers the Proper Material for a Stauch Section.

WARREN, June 18.—A large open air meeting was held here last evening by William S. Dalton, who delivered an excellent address, and made a lasting impression.

The boilermakers, who had but recently gone on strike because some of their number here were discharged for organizing a union, were forcibly shown how their pure and simple union would not aid them in the struggle, and that only by bringing Socialist politics into their union could they expect to become a force in their community.

Dalton showed the crowd in clear-cut language that when bullets fired by the militia are found in the bodies of the workers, behind the bullets will be discovered the ballots voted at the last election. He also said the man is as great a scab who votes against his class as the man who works against his union.

All the copies of "Reform and Revolution" and "What Means This Strike" were quickly disposed of, and many more copies could have been sold if they were at hand.

The Section here is not very flourishing. There is no large workingman's movement, and unionism here has only made its appearance in the past few months.

There has been a branch of the custom tailors and cigarmakers' unions existing for a number of years, but merely existing; they seldom met, and are as ignorant of unionism as they are of Socialism.

An organizer for the A. F. of L. has recently succeded in getting together eleven organizations, and forming a central trades body. Then occurred the boilermakers' lock-out and strike. The firm opened up Monday, demanding that each returning employe sign an agreement not to have anything to do with the union. About half of the force who were not members of the union, but who had struck with the others out of sympathy, and partly out of fear, signed the agreement and returned. The union men are still holding out. If the boilermakers lose, the pure and simple union will probably receive its death-blow in its infancy. As the men get no strike benefits, their chances of holding out very long are poor.

Dalton gave them convincing arguments as to why they should fight the fight on the political field, as well as on the economic, and that the political trades union, the class-conscious workingman's political union, was the only kind to foster and to organize. An effort will be made to put new life into the Section here, but if a man like Dalton could be with us a week instead of a single day, we have no doubt a first class Section could be built up.

Steel Cast Explodes.

CHICAGO, July 2.—Three tons of molten metal accidentally dropped in running water at the Illinois Steel Company's plant at South Chicago caused an explosion to-day that killed one man, seriously injured eight or nine others, and tore out 100 feet of masonry.

If you are getting this paper without having ordered it, do not refuse it. Someone has paid for your subscription. Renew when it expires.

Trades' & Societies' Directory.

SECTION ESSEX COUNTY, S. L. P. The County Committee, representing the Section meets every Sunday, 10 a. m., in hall of Essex County Socialist Club, 78 Springfield avenue. Newark, N. J. 485

SECTION AKRON, OHIO, S. L. P., meets every first and third Sunday, at 2 p. m., at Kramer's Hall, 167 S. Howard st. Organizer, J. Koplin, 307 Bartges st.

THE NEW JERSEY STATE COMMITTEE, S. L. P., meets 1st Thursday of the month, 8 p. m., at 78 Springfield ave., Newark. Cor. Sec. Louis Cohen, 10 Everett st., East Orange, N. J. Fin. Sec. A. P. Wittel, 60 Peschine ave., Newark, N. J.

WAITERS' ALLIANCE "LIBERTY." No. 19, S. T. & L. A. Office 257 E. Houston st. Telephone call, 2321 Spring. Meets every Thursday, 3 p. m. 486

NEW YORK MACHINISTS' LOCAL 274, S. T. & L. A., meets every 1st and 3rd Tuesdays at 8 p. m., at 2 to 4 New Reade street. Secretary K. Wallberg. 408

WEST HARLEM SOCIALIST CLUB, headquarters of the 23d Assembly District, 312 W. 143d st Business meeting, 2d and 4th Monday. Free reading room; open 8 to 10 p. m. Subscriptions for this paper taken. Visitors welcome.

SECTION HARTFORD, S. L. P., meets every Wednesday, 8 p. m., at S. L. P. Hall, 892 Main street.

S. T. & L. A. LOCAL NO. 307, meets second Thursday at above hall, Visitors are welcome.

SCANDINAVIAN SECTION, S. L. P., Branch 1, meets 2nd and 4th Sunday of month at 10 o'clock, a. m., at 235 E. 38th street. Suscription orders taken for the Scand. Socialist weekly, "Arbetaren." 429

SCANDINAVIAN SECTION, Branch 2, meets 1st and 3rd Sunday of month, at 3 p. m., at Linnea Hall, 319 Atlantic avenue, Brooklyn. 453

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY CLUB, 14th Assembly District. Business meetings every Tuesday evening, 8 p. m., at Club rooms, southwest corner of 11th street and First avenue. Pool parlor open every evening.

LOCAL ALLIANCE, 282, of the S. T. & L. A. (Swedish Machinist), meets every second and fourth Friday of the month at 8 p. m., at Cosmopolitan Park, corner of Sixth avenue and Thirteenth street, Newark N. J.

SECTION LOS ANGELES, S. L. P., Headquarters and free reading room, 205½ South Main street. Public meetings every Sunday, 8 p. m., Foresters' Temple, 129½ W. First street, corner Spring. 435

NEW HAVEN, CONN., SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY meets every second and fourth Friday, 8 p. m., S. L. P. headquarters, 853 Grand avenue. Westville Branch meets every third Tuesday at St. Joseph's Hall. Visitors welcome.

SECTION CLEVELAND, OHIO, S. L. P. holds public agitation meetings every Sunday afternoon at 2.30 o'clock at 356 Ontario street, top floor.

HEADQUARTERS SECTION SOMERVILLE, S. L. P., 437 Somerville avenue, Somerville, Mass., will be open every evening and all day Sundays. Papers and books on Socialism for sale. Free reading room.

TWO ANARCHISTS ARRESTED IN MADRID!

The papers this week contained the above announcement in conspicuous headlines. According to the reports received by the police, the two men, one being an Italian and the other a Spaniard, had "projects" against the Spanish Ministers.

Every Socialist should know what Anarchism is.

In the "Socialist Almanac," in the monographs on the History of Socialism in Italy and in Spain, the subject of Anarchism is fully dealt with. These monographs are referred to in the Preface as follows:

> "In at least one respect the monographs on Italy and Spain are especially instructive. They trace to its origin the long mortal struggle between Socialism and Anarchism, the latter of which, fathered by the sophist Proudhon and brought forth in agony by a middle class financially and morally bankrupt, had fastened itself to the international proletariat. They show the gradual widening of the chasm between the two, as in the heat of the conflict Anarchism becomes more distractedly rebellious and brutally destructive, while Socialism, ever more truly proletarian and revolutionary, gain in educational power and constructive spirit. Surely no one who reads these stirring pages can in the future PLEAD IGNORANCE IF CAUGHT IN THE DISHONEST ACT OF CONFOUNDING SOCIALISM WITH ANARCHISM."

The "Socialist Almanac" contains 230 large pages, and is a handbook of Socialism. 50 cents.

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Entered as second class matter at the New York Post Office, June 27, 1900.

SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES

In 1888	2,068
In 1892	21,157
In 1896	36,564
In 1900	34,191

In peace there's nothing so becomes a man
As modest stillness and humility.
But when the blast of war blows in his ears
Then imitate the action of the tiger.

SHAKESPEARE.

A FAST-SNORING RIP VAN WINKLE.

Mr. William Jennings Bryan's "Commoner" continues to bubble over with indignation at the recent so-called "Insular Decisions" rendered by the United States Supreme Court. "The attitude taken by the Court," Mr. Bryan declares, "is to the effect that 'the Constitution does not follow the Flag.'" Fact is that the decisions establish just the reverse. They establish that the Constitution follows the Flag as closely as the heel follows the toe; or, to use a better fitting simile, as closely as the skin follows the muscles, that is, adapts itself to them.

When the "Flag" was first unfurled, an infant bourgeoisie held the flagstaff and pulled the halyard; to-day flagstaff and halyard are in the hands of an adult bourgeoisie, the Capitalist Class, full-blown into a Plutocracy. Accordingly, when the "Flag," the symbol of the Nation, was first unfurled, the ruling Class was flushed with the revolutionary breath, which, sincerely by some, hypocritically by others, always breathes the breath of noble ideals. A democratic republic naturally sprang from the combined aspirations and economic conditions of the time. Colonial possessions are excluded from such conception: they imply central despotism. Closely fitting such a state of things the Constitution "was framed," which to all sensible folks means "was interpreted." Since then, as already stated, and as is well known to all except the fast-snoring Rip Van Winkles, the infant or revolutionary bourgeois gradually grew into man's estate, until he has reached to-day the rotten-ripeness of old age. At each such stage, the "Flag" continued to be, what flags always are, the symbol of the day; and in equal tempo with the progression, the "Constitution followed the "Flag;" in the measure that the "Flag" accelerated its step in the progressive run, the "Constitution" quickened its steps, as is clearly shown by the tracks it left in the Supreme Court interpretations; and, to-day, when the "Flag" has broken into a break-neck trot, the "Constitution" is faithfully following it, with tongue hanging out, keeping step with the "Flag's" mad career,—as shown by the Insular Decisions. Plutocracy and despotic rule, colonial dependencies, are co-ordinate terms.

It certainly is a heinous political crime for a "Constitution" to lag behind the "Flag." To-day, the only element guilty of the thought is the Bryan fast-snoring Rip Van Winkles, who, in their stupor, would keep the "Constitution" from following the "Flag" and dream of producing in the XXth Century the never heard of political monstrosity of a flagless-"Constitution" and constitutionless-"Flag."

THAT TIME IS GONE BY.

The evidences are ample of uneasiness, even dread, among the Labor Fakir brigade on the score of the light thrown upon them by the Socialist Labor Party. The senseless virulence into which they break out in some instances, the doublings they are forced into in other instances, the silly tricks they are resorting to in others,—all point to the effectiveness of the onslaught of the S. L. P. upon the breastworks of the Organized Scabbery. While this is so everywhere, in no set of the Organized Scabbery is the fact as manifest as among the place-holders of the Cigarmakers' International Union. This circumstance aids in understanding around what particular thorn their flesh is quivering.

"We shall call them scabs!" howled Mr. Adolf Strasser, a place-holder in the Cigarmakers' International Union, six years ago at a newspaper reporter who foreshadowed the inevitable attack that the Socialist Movement would have to direct against the Labor Fakirs. "And suppose the Socialists persist?" queried the reporter. "We shall call them scabs still harder till they give up." Much is implied in Mr. Strasser's threat. His theory was to fight the Socialists with calumny; and he believed the plan effective for two reasons: In the first place, he had not yet got over the delusion that the S. L. P. he was then facing was still the silly thing, run by freaks and poltroons, that he had been once a member of; he confidently expected that calumny, well blustered, would cow them. In the second place, the S. L. P. had then no daily English organ; its weekly could, accordingly, make little execution; the voice of sense, he expected, could be easily drowned; nor did he imagine for a moment that the Socialists (always having in mind his Timbooctoo acquaintances), could ever rise to the sublime height of themselves forging so powerful a sword as an English daily. Wrapped in his double error, Mr. Strasser felt invulnerable. He typified his set,—the whole raft of Labor Lieutenants of capitalism. Those were the days of then.

Accordingly, the air grew dark with "scab" and similar interjections, hurled at the Socialists, the moment the ranks were finally sufficiently formed to start the assault. The Socialists persisted; the Organized Scabbery brigade, all along the line, followed Strasser's programme strictly: "scab" and similar cries flew harder and thicker. Still the Socialists persisted; still harder and thicker were the volleys of calumny (reechoed, of course, by the capitalist press), that were fired from behind the Organized Scabbery mud-banks. But these presently seemed to think that their ammunition of calumny could be effectively supplemented by that of physical force. This plan came to a head on the night of July 10, 1899. The S. L. P., which was to be crushed, smote the foe, coming out infinitely more resolute to continue the attack,—and, alack! alas! its press, that was to be muzzled, slipped their fingers, not only, but within a year developed from a weekly into an English daily!

Like a locomotive, plowing its way along the track through a swarm of mosquitoes, the S. L. P., the Fighting S. L. P., moves onward unconcerned by howls, unterrified by calumny, undeterred by intrigues. Each shot it fires makes a lodgement: truth must prevail.

When the Strassers now gather around their campfires, contemplate the impotence of the weapon they had relied on and behold the vigor of their assailants, they observe to each other, while rubbing their bruised ribs:
other imprecations could stem the tide

"The day is gone by when 'scab' and that is drowning us; this is not the old S. L. P.; the DAILY PEOPLE outthunders us."

PROF. KIDD'S "ABSENT TREATMENT."

The "International Wood Worker," of which Mr. Thos. I. Kidd, Fifth Vice-President of the A. F. of L., is Editor, editorializes upon the recent decision of Judge Daniel of the Circuit Court of Cook County, Ill., declaring blacklisting legal.

Ordinarily, when such a capitalist court microbe attacks the body of Labor, the perscription administered to the patient by the practitioners from the medical school, that has become celebrated under the various names of the "Medical College of Labor Fakirism," or the "Therapeutic Institute of Organized Scabbism" partakes of the allopathic. It consists of huge doses of drastic denunciations of the particular Judge in question: HE is bad; He is corrupt; HE must be put out. This method of treatment has its decided advantages,—for the "school." By centering the rage of Labor upon an individual, Labor's attention is turned away from the real cause of the disease, the Capitalist System; thus the cause can continue to throw out microbes, and the practitioners of the "school" have something to continue to practise on. It is told of a quack, who set up his shingle as a Doctor in a Western village, and was called up that same night to attend a child seized with smallpox, that he dismissed the caller with the words: "I have not graduated on smallpox; I have graduated on fits; give the little cuss this to drink; that will throw him into fits; then call on me." So reasons the "school" of the several names mentioned above. Its practitioners have not graduated on the "Capitalist System," the "Wage Slavery System" or any such disease. Just give the "little cuss" of Labor a steady hygiene of capitalist politics, that will throw him into fits, produced by capitalist court decisions; then call upon the practitioners in question, and they will administer their "individual treatment." So it was until now.

It seems now, however, that the "school" has undergone some modification,—of what nature may be gathered from the following passage in the editorial on Judge Daniel's decision:

"The workers will find a way to establish laws and enforce these laws IN SPITE OF ALL THE PLUTOCRATIC EMISSARIES WHO MAY PRESIDE OVER COURTS OF LAW."

So, then, the latest theory is to leave all offending "plutocratic emissaries" in quiet possession of the courts of law, and avoid the effect of their decisions by, what?—by "absent treatment"! Elections will be allowed to come and go; the limbs of capitalism will be allowed to get into possession of the whole machinery of government; capitalist laws, capitalist decisions will continue to be enacted and rendered; but all to no purpose; the fits that the process will throw the "little cuss" of Labor into will be cured by "absent treatment."

It is fitting that at the very time, aye, the very issue of the "International Wood Worker," in which Mr. Thos. I. Kidd promulgates his new plan of treatment, he also announces that he will be absent on an eight-weeks' vacation to Scotland. If "absent treatment" is to be administered to the "little cuss" of Labor, there is no reason why it should not be administered from Scotland as from Kokomo.

SO SEEMING FAR, SO ACTUALLY NEAR

The cultured Wayne Mac Veagh delivered an oration at the annual dinner of the Phi Beta Kappa in which the following passage occurs:

> "Under whatever disguises, called by whatever names, inheriting or seizing whatever partisan organizations, the alignment of the two great political divisions of American voters who will sooner or later struggle against each other for the possession of the Government will inevitably be upon the basis I have named. The party of the contented will be ranged under one banner, and the party of the discontented will be ranged under the other, and that alignment will steadily develop increasing sharpness of division until the party of the discontented, being the majority, has obtained the control of the Government, to which, under our system, they are entitled and then they will be sure to remodel the present system for the distribution of wealth, unless we have previously done so, upon bases wiser and more equitable than those now existing.
>
> "The one party will be, under whatever name, the party of capital, and the other party will be, under whatever name, the party of labor."

When views like this are compared with the views that, for instance, Chauncey M. Depew is in the habit of emitting, the unguarded are apt to be taken in. Indeed, to hoodwink the masses is the purpose of one and all these published "dinner orations." The Depews declare that "there are not, never were, and never will be" any class distinctions in this country; political parties here "are not, never were and never could be" raised on class lines; the increasing and ever more rapidly increasing well-being of the American workingman "precludes the alien notion" of permanent and revolutionary discontent; the existing system is "for all time." At first blush, the Depewan attitude looks diametrically opposed to the Mac Veaghean, which admits the existence of hostile classes in the country, which recognizes the alignment of the two classes in opposing political parties, which perceives the increasing sharpening of the line of cleavage, and which foresees the ultimate preponderance of the working class party. And yet there is a decided point of contact in the two views. The Depewan denies the existence of the line of cleavage, the Mac Veaghean maintains the possibility of their healing. The fly in the otherwise sweet smelling ointment of the Mac Veaghean theory lies hidden in the words "unless we (the capitalist class, "the contented") remodel the existing system upon bases wiser and more equitable than those now existing."

The supposition that a social formation like the fleecing capitalist class, named the "contented," can itself reduce the standard and means of its "contentment" marks the Mac Veaghean tactics of the same family as the Depewan. In the last analysis, both propose to leave the "contented" in power, and trust to them for better things. Accordingly, Mac Veagheanism no less than Depewism is a siren song intended to warble the Workingman's Movement towards the rocks that may shipwreck it.

The only difference between Mac Veagheanism and Depewism is that the latter proceeds from coarser temperaments, from temperaments that, lacking self-respect as all coarse temperaments do, care not how ridiculous they make themselves, while the latter, proceeds from that more refined temperament that does take in the opinions of others, respects them, and hesitates to make itself nakedly ridiculous. In the domain of modern politics Depewism is the naked savage; Mac Veaghism is the savage in whom the sense of shame has been awakened.

Edward Clark, a painter, was at work on the Niagara Bridge. He fell a distance of two hundred feet, and lost his life. He received the sum of $3 a day for working at that height, and it was not every day, or every month that he could find work to do. The men who are working on the new East River Bridge, the men who work on sky-scrapers, are no better off. They work hard, and for little money, and every hour during which they labor they risk their lives. The men who profit by their labor have a safe position on the ground, and are prone to blame the workers if they take time off to get killed. Capital's "risk" always consists of getting someone else to do the dangerous work, and of pocketing the proceeds when it is finished.

The Ohio Republicans in convention assembled etc., as usual "point with pride" to the work of the McKinley administration. As they are in the pointing business they should spare an index finger to point at the fact that since March, when McKinley took his seat for the second time, there have been several hundred workingmen killed in the mines and on the railroads, because the laws have been disregarded. But as a disregard of these laws means increased profits, it is more than probable that the whole time of the convention will be taken up in "pointing with pride" to the amount of these profits.

Dr. Moment of Brooklyn admits that the charges of immorality and conduct unbecoming a clergyman were justified. Then he was restored to his ministerial functions. This fits him to be a worthy leader of the persons who seek the higher life by resorting to conduct becoming a Christian, but unbecoming a savage.

Arbuckle, who shut the poor from the wharves that he did not own, and who now offers to furnish, for a consideration, floating hotels which they cannot afford to pay for is an excellent example of the philanthropic gentleman of these times who looks for a higher rate of interest on the money that he gives in "charity" than he does from the money that he uses to corrupt legislatures, and to cut throats.

The bricklayers who are on strike at Kingston, N. Y., received on an average about $4.75 a week. For this they worked ten hours a day, six days in the week, and there was at least six hours additional overtime squeezed out of them. The owners of the yards did not bother about paying the men for such a little thing as overtime. The wages received was not sufficient to allow the men to live in a place much better than the clay pit in which they worked. In striking they proved themselves ungrateful, and an example should be made of them.

The Social Democracy is once again to be harmonious yet already. They are to seek Indianapolis to search for new causes for dissensions. The last time they "harmonized" was almost fatal. They searched for the reason, but could not find it. Had they taken a look at the little volume known as "Silvie and Bruno" they would have discovered the why and the wherefore. It is put in the following delicately philosophical rhyme:

He thought he saw a Kangaroo
That worked a coffee-mill:
He looked again and found it was
A vegetable pill.
"Were I to swallow this," he said,
"I should be very ill."

But it was swallowed, and illness inevitably resulted.

The Rev. R. A. Brown of Jersey City objects because the membership of his congregation do not marry. He has been pastor of the Palisade M. E. Church for several months now, and no one has come, accompanied by the proper person, to be joined in wedlock. The pastor's wife also objects, because she formerly received the marriage fees for pin money. It is wrong in the Jerseyites to stop marrying merely for the sake of cheating a woman out of her pin money, and it is still meaner to ignore the fervid love sermons which the pastor preaches. The mere fact that the men do not earn enough money to support a wife should not prevent them from taking measures to make up the loss that the pastor's wife sustains because of this state of affairs.

McKinley's brother was mixed up in the Seventh National Bank. This is the institution that obtained control of the post office funds about six months ago. Evidently Brother Abner knows a good thing when he sees it in the president's chair.

The torture of the light room, which is a feature of the Hudson Reformatory, is worthy of the advance science has made. The Chinaman who slices his victim, who drives him mad by pulling his hair out one by one is an unrefined barbarian compared with the custodians of the Reformatory who drag the torture out by using electricity and other improved methods.

At the instigation of Alderman Goodman all tramps and men who need work are to be transported to the Western wheat fields. Some men who did not need work have already been transported there, as the farmers find it easier to stand over a man, and by the persuasive influence of a pitchfork force him to work, than to pay wages for having it done. This has happended for several years, and there is a roundup of men every season. Goodman's idea, according to him, is the result of his charity. According to common sense it is the result of a desire to hide the effects of capitalism. It would be far better to have the tramps West producing wealth—and receiving nothing for it—than to have them here vainly walking the streets looking for something to do. But, as Goodman is a politician, some arrangements would have to be made to get the men back this autumn in time to line them up for "good government."

Joseph Cook's volume entitled "Socialism" is a perfect mine of shallow nonsense, and yet it is up to the mark of the other work he did. Some of the insanity that afflicted him during the last ten years of his life, and which made him helpless for some time, is noticable in what he had to say on things that he knew nothing about. Yet he was somewhat of a prophet because he built up, and then demolished, a theory of "socialism" that did not exist. He little thought that twenty years later the "New York Journal" was to advocate the very idiocy that he attacked.

Last week several milk dealers were in court for selling adulterated milk. The hot weather will show that all were not caught, as infant mortality has already commenced. Most of the children which die in this weather are the victims of inhuman conditions in which their parents are forced to live, and of the desire of the milk dealers to become "respectable."

Church goers, especially in Harlem and other distant ports are much aroused over the invasions that the Mormons are making. It is reported that several persons who have been temporarily connected with every other religion under the sun, have been ensnared by the wiles of the Elders, and have gone to Utah to see whether or not a consignment of wives cannot be procured. The church-goer holds up his or her hands in horror at the thought of Mormonism—despite the fact that a plurality of wives among the Mormons is, to-day, uncommon. At the same time these church-goers, and the friends of these church-goers are forced to keep tabs on the divorce and scandal columns to see changes in wives and husbands that are so noticable in sanctified society. If this was not done, there would be danger of attributing a wife to a man who had made a change as much as two days before, or a woman might be looked upon as the wife of a man, when that man was too much of a Christian to marry her, when it was cheaper to let the marriage go. Therefore, there is great and just indignation against the Mormons who believe in marrying many women. And the persons who are indignant are the ones who uphold the sanctity of ruining, and the right to ruin women.

The disaster in the Pocahontas mining region has one aspect that the capitalist papers have not insisted on. That is, that the district is the worst mining hell in the United States, and the United States is in the forefront of nations in this respect. The men worked in the company mines, and bought all their goods in the company stores. If they did not spend all their money there, and run up a debt besides, they were discharged. There was always a gang of thugs ready to do the will of the mine owners, and more than one miner met his death at their hands. Other miners met their death by starvation, after they had worked their vitality out creating more wealth for the owners. What, then, if the waters of the rivers did rise and end it all at once? What if the flood did sweep misery and destitution away? The owners were just as fatal, and not half as swift. They were more cruel, because they forced the miners to submit to slow torture. The only wail the owners have is that property was destroyed. As every mill of that property was ground out of the life blood of the men who were drowned, and was stolen from them afterwards, the tears of the owners are shed over the property, not over the miners. Those who are left in the stricken region should take a lesson from the river. If they should rise there would not be a grinding capitalist left in the state, country, or world, any more than there was a poor devil left when the flood overtook him.

The Boer war, again and again announced by the English Government as "ended," "victoriously finished," "gloriously concluded," bids fair to be ended, finished and concluded in a sense other than the one originally meant. Lord Salisbury now refers to the war as a "great crisis," and he talks of the exposure of British dominions "to those who hated us and have ceased to fear us."

It is very fortunate that Adelbert Hay was the son of John Hay, otherwise some other state than slumber would have been attributed to him when he fell from the window and was killed.

Political and Economic.

The "Motorman and Conductor," official journal of the Motormen and Conductors' Union, speaking of the Albany strike says relative to the agreement between the men and the company:—"It is to be hoped that friendly relations will be maintained during the life of the agreement." So it is always to be hoped that "friendly relations will be maintained during" the time that a leech drains its victim.

The "Southern Socialist," with its little pages folded across its patent inside, has been carried to its last resting place. There are but few of the "hundred papers which support the Social Democracy" left. They were born in the expectation of a million or more votes last fall, and as the votes did not come, these papers have no place in this cold world. The Social Democracy crumbled together, or rather was made up of crumbs blown together by the potent zephyrs who have a living to make, and now they are crumbling apart. Before the next campaign is on there will be nothing left but a lot of experience—and the same old necessity of making a living.

The "Journal," tagging in at the end as usual, now lifts its pale pink voice against selling seats in the public parks. As the sale of seats has already aroused a commotion, and that commotion was directly due to the injustice of the intrusion of the seat vendors, there is little doubt that it will be discontinued, both because of the opposition and the lack of profit. This will give the "Journal" another chance to howl about the "great fight" it carried on and the "victory" it won. THE PEOPLE first called attention to the opposition the seats received, and showed the cause. Perhaps the "Journal" bases its action on a reading of that news.

DARK FIGURES,

The Joint Advisory Board (or Strike Committee) of the Cigarmakers International Union, composing the New York District (Greater New York and Hudson County, N. J.) has at last published a financial statement relating to the "Defence Fund" of the great and last strike and lock-out of 1900—composed and edited by Adolph Strasser, International financier and chief strike leader and countersigned by A. Marousek, treasurer. The total cost of the strike as given is $314,048. This is classified as follows: collected by assessments and contributions $212,220. Moneys from the International Fund $101,827. The New York local unions alone contributed $91,428, of which $6,631 were legal, and $84,400 illegal assessments extracted from them, also $10,314, contributions from cigarmakers in the New York shops. That makes a total for New York of 101,742 and almost one third of the total amount expended. The strike began on March 13, but was lost on May 15, and so admitted by Strasser himself, but nevertheless kept up until Nov. 1st, five and a half months longer. The statement plainly shows that the expenditures up to the time that the strike was admitted lost, amounted to $46,700 of collected and about $30,000 International Funds, or a total of $76,000. The grand total shows $314,000, and the moneys expended up to May 15, $76,000, leaving a balance of $218,000. But after deducting from the above sum $3,000 sent in aid of Tampa strike, and $25,000 equal rations turned into the Treasury of the International Union (New York locals), it leaves the just and full sum of $19,000,—moneys UNNECESSARILY collected or rather moneys extorted from the poorest workingmen and women in America by misrepresentation and lying on the part of the fakirs from Strasser, Marousek down to Morris Brown and Modest, backed by the "Volkszeitung."

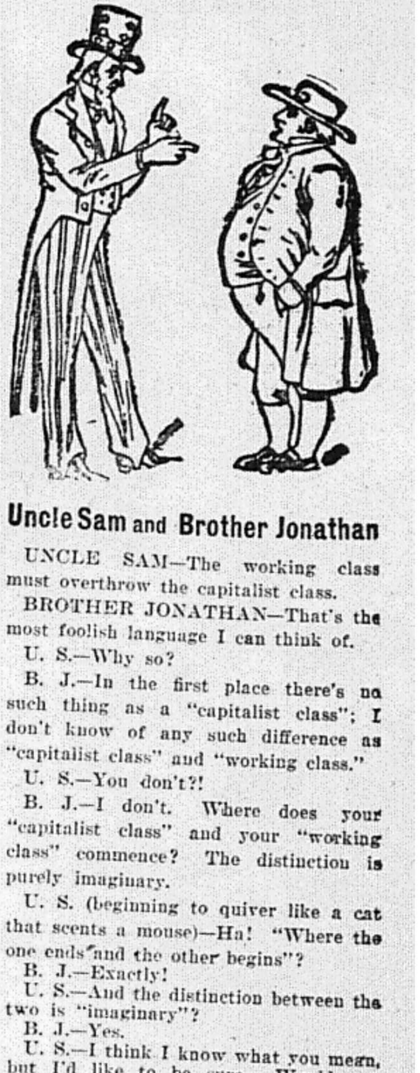
A glance over the "recapitulation" of the expenditures in the Financial Statement of the Cigarmakers International Union's lost strike and lockout shows plainly how the main leaders and schemers who made money, a fat and fine living out of the extorted boodle, extracted from the rank and file of our members and out of the misery and poverty of the strikers, have been SHIELDED from publication; For instance: Isaac Bennett, and Nathan Rosenstein, who were from the start to the end engaged in it at $18 per week each, AND EXPENSES, do not appear in the statement at all, and Albert Marousek, another side partner of theirs, engaged in the enterprise as Treasurer and to thrash defenceless and starving strikers when they applied for some financial aid is credited with $580 for "office expenses and incidentals"—his salary and expenses do not appear in the statement either. Next comes Negendank and Simon for "clerical work" $992,00 (together) why not mention separately how much each one got out of it? or were they partners? or is Negendank's full amount to be SHIELDED at the other fellow's expense who got less out of it? If that is not the object, why does the statement show separate entries for others like, Marousek $454, Rosie Golden $81, Detective on wheels Herbert Bennett $138, etc., etc?

The next item of importance are the salaries and expenses paid to "agents soliciting funds": M. Raphael, $665; W. Strauss, $481; M Brown Secretary of Union 144, $106. Also $165 paid to "somebody" not named. Total $1,408. Also R. Modest was sent out on a ventroloquistic tour but his salary was paid from the International bag except $25. Most of these agents were sent out rather late, some even after May 15th when the strike was known to be lost. However, moneys solicited on or before that date may be called bona fide, for up to that time we all hoped to win, or at least to obtain a respectable settlement. But every dollar solicited and received after that date WAS A DAY LIGHT ROBBERY—including the greater portion of the $1,408 agents pension fund. The statement also shows $3,510 for picketing New York, but as the salaries and expenses of the three great strike leaders Bennett, Rosenstein and Marousek appear NOWHERE IN PRINT, it can be assumed that their compensations came from that source and were put down as "pickets," although they never did "picket" duty. The above gentlemen including Karacek were almost exclusively used to attend the meetings to bulldoze, intimidate, misrepresent facts and insult the strikers both men and women alike—and keep the poor unfortunate victims in line. The wages of these "agents" are $3 per day (8 hours), or $18 per week AND EXPENSES, but as the expense that these professionals generally "fox" up amount to nearly as much as the salaries—the lion's share of the $3,510 "picket" must have gone into the vault of the Strike Committee and this may account for the "shielding" and why they do not appear in print same as the others.

The injunction trick has cost us only $1,410 but has brought in many tens of thousands of dollars in return. The injunction scheme has only been used to drive 3,000 strikers into the union and skin $300 initiation fees and 30 cents dues per week, which were deducted from the strike benefits on the instalment plan from each strike. The strikers were told they could get no strike benefit unless they joined the union—as the injunction prohibits paying strike benefits to non-unionists and the Strike Committee would be sent to prison for disobeying. In connection it states in the statement that, if any errors or ommitions should be detected in the financial report such should be sent to the president of the Strike Board—the hen to the wolf—Daniel Harris who will look into and fix things all right, all right. Now let all cigarmakers remember that Anno Domini 1900, the sum of $190,000 was DELIBERATELY EXTORTED OUT OF THEM. H.

New York.

"Labor men" are after an "honest, upright" Controller, and they declare that they will vote for the one that offers the most to "organized labor." Thus "organized labor," having found that it could not sell itself to a party in a lump, is strenuously trying to find a buyer who will take it piecemeal.



Uncle Sam and Brother Jonathan

UNCLE SAM—The working class must overthrow the capitalist class.

BROTHER JONATHAN—That's the most foolish language I can think of.

U. S.—Why so?

B. J.—In the first place there's no such thing as a "capitalist class"; I don't know of any such difference as "capitalist class" and "working class."

U. S.—You don't?!

B. J.—I don't. Where does your "capitalist class" and your "working class" commence? The distinction is purely imaginary.

U. S. (beginning to quiver like a cat that scents a mouse)—Ha! "Where the one ends and the other begins"?

B. J.—Exactly!

U. S.—And the distinction between the two is "imaginary"?

B. J.—Yes.

U. S.—I think I know what you mean, but I'd like to be sure. Would you mind putting it clearer?

B. J.—'Tis clear enough as I put it. But I'll make it still clearer. One man has 100 millions; guess you'll call him a capitalist; another has 50 millions, guess you call him too a capitalist; a third has 1 million, ain't he a capitalist? Yet another has $100,000, is he a capitalist? A fifth has $10,000; a sixth has $100; a seventh has 50 cents. Where are you going to draw the line? One day I heard how a capitalist of $100,000 "smoked out" a lot of "middle class people," and another day I hear of one capitalist having gulped up the property of a millionaire. Unless you can draw the line sharp between capitalists and non-capitalists your distinction is foolish.

U. S.—Now I understand you. Have you ever seen an elephant?

B. J.—Certainly!

U. S.—What is he, a plant or an animal?

B. J.—An animal, of course.

U. S.—Quite sure?

B. J.—Quite sure.

U. S.—And have you ever seen a cocoanut tree?

B. J.—I have.

U. S.—What is it, an animal or a plant?

B. J.—A plant, of course.

U. S.—Quite sure?

B. J.—Quite sure.

U. S.—Accordingly you distinguish between a plant and an animal?

B. J.—I do.

U. S.—Well, old boy, according to what you said before, you must be very foolish to make such a distinction. If you descend along the line of plants and animals you will come to things that you can't tell whether they are plants or animals. Since there is no such thing as drawing a line between plants and animals, because at a very low grade of development they merge into one, it must follow that an elephant may be a plant and a cocoanut tree be an animal. Do you realize what a horse's tail you make of yourself when you claim that there can be no difference between the capitalist class and the working class simply because at a low grade of development the two merge into one?

B. J. seeks consolation in his snuffbox.

U. S.—The man who has nothing but his labor-power to sell is of the working class. He cannot set his labor power at work unless he has access to the tools of production, hence he is the slave of the class that owns these tools of production, machinery, factories, mills, land, etc. He may own $5 or $50 and he may have $100 or more in the savings banks, but that property is not capital and its owner is not a capitalist, because that property is not enough to equip himself with the machinery of production, without which he must starve or sell himself to the man who does own such machinery. His property is not worth mentioning.

B. J.—I shall grant that. All such are of the working class. But are all the others capitalists?

U. S.—All the others belong to the property-holding class. But they do not all hold an equal amount. The less of it they hold, the less able are they to compete with the bigger ones. That portion of them whose property is so small that it is bound to go down is the middle class; that portion of them whose property is large enough to smoke out lesser fellows constitutes the capitalist class proper. Among them there also is going on a struggle: individuals are ruined, but sufficient individuals remain to profit by this ruin, to absorb the wealth of the capitalist class. Catch on?

B. J.—Guess I begin to see.

U. S.—And the quicker you do, the better. Then the scales will fall from your eyes. Then you will be able to understand why it is that the working class must stand upon its own pins, not lean upon the capitalist class, set up its own political party, and mop the floor with the bosses at the hustings.

The Kansas Democrats will not fuse with the new party that was started last week. They consider fusion a failure, and will henceforth go on their own hook. If the Kansas Democrats hold on long enough they will become so much of an antiquity that even a Kansas Populist will be able to consider them "radical" enough to vote for.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[Correspondents who prefer to appear in print under an assumed name, will attach such name to their communications, besides their own signature and address. None other will be recognized.]

Pure and Simple Wiles.

To THE PEOPLE.—The only class-conscious organization of the machinists of Boston, L. A. 185 of the S. T. L. A., last night held its regular meeting. The officers who had served through the just expired term were re-elected. They are as follows:

Organizer—W. H. Young.
Financial Secretary—Axel Peterson.
Recording Secretary—C. A. Olson.
Treasurer — Geo. Nelson and J. G. Swanson was elected as sergeant at arms.

It was voted to issue subscription lists in support of those machinists who have class-consciously struck for the nine hours, that is, those who belong to the S. T. & L. A.

As a rule the most interesting part of our meetings is the Labor Question. One comrade reported from the shop where he works (the firm voluntarily gave the nine hours) that the dissatisfaction among the workers towards the pure and simple machinists' labor fakirs is growing worse and worse. This is owing to the fact that these fakirs have right along misrepresented the truth in this nine hour struggle. The dupes have found out that this struggle was not what the fakirs said it was, not even in a single item. The fakirs claimed that the fight at Blake's would turn out a victory for the men and yet the men are now officially informed that Lodge 264 has also signified its inten- the Blake's shop as a "scab shop." (Grand Victory!)

The fakirs also said that the Goodyear men were all well organized and that there were but a very few "scabs" in the shop. The fact is that only 75 out of 375 were organized (in the scabbery), and that from 200 to 300 men were "scabbing" it in the shop. In this case Lodge 264 has also signified its intention to put on that "eternal scab stamp." (Glorious pure and simple victory!)

Again the fakirs said that they controlled all the shops that had conceded the nine hours. That is also a lie, because only in two or three cases was there any agreement between the "union" and the firms; and those firms are only of the cockroach dimensions at that!

All this the dupes have found out through various sources. They have also discovered that the fakirs are bleeding them when they compel them to pay $1 per week. If they do not pay this into the pockets of O'Donnell and the rest they are called scabs. If this definition holds, and it does in most cases, a man who does not pay the bills of a labor fakir is a scab. The strikers, however, never got a red cent from the fund. And they kick! And again they kick because their dues have been raised from 60 to 75 cents.

The stand that our comrade in this particular shop has taken is significant, and from it workingmen everywhere may draw the lesson that there is nothing gained by giving in or compromising with even a pure and simple union, but on the contrary, that by always holding the pure and simple union down as a capitalist institution everything is gained.

The pure and simplers in the shop knew well what and who he was. They admired the genuine fighting quality he possessed and placed high value on his membership in their lodge. So they coaxed him to become a member. It didn't work. Then they became friendly towards him and played all the little games that pure and simplers love so well. He saw right through their little puerile scheme and could afford to smile at them. Nothing worked. So they thought they would cap the climax with schemes they had often worked before on other men. One day as the comrade was working at the bench near two lathes on which two pure and simplers (one of them an officer in Lodge 264) were working, one suddenly exclaimed, "Hey! Dyre" (the comrade's first name), "if you join our union I will give you $5." The comrade didn't quite catch the sentence, so he asked, "What?"

The officer then put in: "Here Dyre is a chance for you to make money. He offers you $5 if you join our union. That will pay your initiation fee and besides you will have $2."

The comrade turned the would-be duper down so hard and flat that even the duper was ashamed. This was evident because before the comrade had finished his answer the pure and simpler had already turned as red in the face as a lobster, pure and simple.

Well, Lodge 264, whatever happens you are doomed. The time will come when the machinists and other workers will cease to be dupes, economically in the pure and simple capitalist institution, politically in the capitalist political institutions.

In the near future you will probably be confronted with another challenge by D. A. 185 and we won't then leave you squeal out as easily as you did last time. For if you do, we will spare no means to flatten you out, entirely out of existence.

C. A. OLSON,
Secretary.

Boston, July 22, 1901.

"Boring from Within" in St. Louis.

To THE PEOPLE.—On June 10th, 1900, during the street car men's strike here, three workingmen were murdered by a gang of thugs hired by the capitalists and placed in charge of the Republican sheriff of St. Louis. The three men murdered were members of the street car men's union. There were several other people killed and wounded during the strike, both by the Republican sheriff's posse and the Democratic police force, but those three men, who were shot down on June 10, 1900, were members of a local union affiliated with the Central Trades and Labor Union of St. Louis, which claims to "represent 30,000 workingmen and women," "the organized labor of St. Louis."

The Social Democratic party is represented in the C. T. and L. U. under the name of Federal Union No. 6482 and they claim, and it is admitted, that they have a majority of the delegates on their side. These fellows claim to be Socialists, "boring within the pure and simple union," and they point to their "success" in the C. T. and L. U. as an evidence of the efficacy of "boring from within."

This C. T. and L. U. announced that a mass meeting would be held June 16, 1901, at the "Odeon," one of the largest theatres in St. Louis. The meeting was to be in commemoration of the murder of the street car men on June 10, 1900, and it was to be under the auspices of the C. T. and L. U. "with its 30,000 affiliated workingmen." I attended the meeting, arriving about an hour before the time set for opening, and in the lobby of the theatre I struck up a conversation with the chairman of the arrangement committee. I asked him if at the meeting they proposed to outline any plan to prevent a recurrence of the affair of June 10, 1900; whether they intended to show the necessity for the workers capturing the political power. He answered: "No." That the meeting had "no political significance at all;" that it was merely held to "keep alive the memory of the affair of June 10;" and that the Committee was "non-partisan." He himself was a Democrat, there was on the Committee with him a Republican, an Independent and a Social Democrat. The proceeds of the meeting was to be given to the widows of the murdered men. Mr. Kidd of the Woodworkers, and McMahon of the Street Railwaymen, were invited to address the meeting, but "had other engagements;" so two Social Democrats were substituted; they and Mother Jones were to address the meeting.

The first speaker was Leon Greenbaum, Social Democratic nominee for Mayor last spring. He began by saying that the meeting was called for the purpose of giving voice to their sympathy for the widows and orphans of the murdered men, "those men who died for mankind, just as that other man died 1900 years ago." While he mentioned the fact that neither the Democratic nor the Republican party was in the interest of the workers, he did not say a word about there being a political party of workingmen in existence. He did not even have nerve enough to mention the name of his own party—I suppose for fear of falling out with the precious fakirs in the Organized Scabbery.

Greenbaum was followed by the "Business Agent" of Cigarmakers' Union No. 44, also a member of the S. D. P, who put in a half hour telling the workingmen how miserable their condition is, and that he hoped that some day they would have a political party of their own. He did not mention the name of his party, the S D P.

A German Gesang Verein then hollered a few blasts. After which Mr. Greenbaum introduced Mother Jones as a "self-sacrificing woman who washed the feet of labor in her tears and dried them with the hairs of her head." She put in two hours eulogizing herself and all the consolation she gave the workers was that an angel with a flaming sword would wreak vengeance on the capitalists by asking them what they had done with their brother Abel.

The meeting was a "frost," as one of the Social Democrats put it. There were about 200 people present, men , women and children. The theatre where it was held will seat about 3,000 people. There is room on the stage for at least 250. So you can imagine how lonesome it looked with no one on the stage but the three speakers.

And the meeting was held under the auspices of a central union "representing 30,000 workingmen and women, the organized labor of St. Louis," and the S. D. P. has a majority of the delegates in sympathy with them and the arrangement committee was non-partisan!

WM. BILSBARROW.

St. Louis, Mo., June 21.

Mr. Campbell Invited.

To THE PEOPLE.—In the DAILY PEOPLE of Monday, June 17 appeared a correspondence signed Nelson Campbell, pointing to a new little scheme of a capitalist, in this instance the Republican District Organization of the Fifth Assembly District, Brooklyn, by opening a "free employment bureau" for workingmen.

Through the above-mentioned scheme the District in question is looking for recruits. Mr. Campbell seems to have the class conscious instinct. I am glad to learn of that, but does not Mr. Campbell know that there is also an organization of the Socialist Labor Party in the Fifth Assembly District. Why don't he come forward? Don't he know his place? We, too, need recruits to make stalwarts of them. We need men to help along the work of emancipation from wage slavery.

The District organization of the S. L. P. is the place, the field for Mr. Campbell. Let him come forward and step to the firing line. That is the best way to do some good for himself and the wage workers in general.

M. BLUMERTHAL,
Rec. Sec. Fifth Ass. Dist., S.L.P.
177 Division avenue.

The Buzz-Saw in Elizabeth.

To THE PEOPLE.—There was certainly a hot time in the old town of Elizabeth, N. J., when Comrade Frank Campbell, who is on an agitation trip for District Assembly 4, Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance, and Francis Green, Organizer of D. A. 4, arrived in this city early Thursday morning. It may be said that the situation in this city is somewhat critical as there are several strikes on with deep dissatisfaction on the part of the workingclass. Our fighters went to work distributing literature and advertising a mass meeting which was to be held in the evening at First and Livingston streets, in all the principal factories in town. During dinner-hour Comrade Campbell spoke to a large crowd of workingmen at Nixon's shipyards, and was well received, distributed literature and sold twenty copies of "What Means This Strike?"

At 8 o'clock in the evening the comrades got ready to put up their platforms on said street corner, when Captain Long of the Police, who was already posted, stopped us, claiming that we had no permit. After a short conversation, two of our members went in a nearby Hotel and telephoned to Chief of Police for permission to hold the meeting, but in vain. The authorities had received a tip from some unknown quarter, as a result of that dinner hour meeting.

The comrades then decided not to let go the opportunity to open the eyes of the large crowd of workingmen who had come to hear the sledge-hammer arguments of the S. T. & L. A., and invited them to the nearby Puritan Hall, where under the unusual protection of five bluecoats Comrade Campbell in a one and one-quarter hours' address, delivered the message of the S. T. & L. A., and showed up the hopeless degeneration of pure and simple trades unionism, and the criminal conduct of the Organized Scabbery.

Comrade Green then spoke for twenty minutes on the form of S. T. & L. A. organization, after which the chairman, with a few brief remarks, closed this successful meeting. Forty "What Means This Strike" were sold, 100 WEEKLY PEOPLES and 1,000 S. T. & L. A. manifestos were distributed. This was the result of the day's work in the interest and for the final emancipation of the working class.

F. M.

Elizabeth, N. J., June 22.

In Little Falls, Minn.

To THE PEOPLE.—Last Saturday the following petition was circulated in the Pine Tree Lumber Company (Meyerhaeuser) yard, with, as I was told, 270 signers out of some 600.

"We, the undersigned, agree to organize ourselves into a Mill Men's Union, for the purpose of shortening hours of labor and mutual benefit."

Two of the petitioners, Ger. Coultas, and John Moe, were promptly fired, no reason given.

A certain individual, who left next night for Dakota, worded the petition and also sent for an Organizer from Duluth; presumably a labor lieutenant of Capital. I have reason to think that these wage slaves have an enslaved mind, and that if Mr. Millionaire says, "I shut the mill down before I make any concessions," that will settle the hash, and the poor men will submit as the misguided slaves of old.

J. W. CROSSFIELD.

Little Falls, Minn., June 19.

All Hail T. F. Tracy, Pillar of Pure and Simple Unionism!

To THE PEOPLE—The approaching election in Union 97 in this city for delegates to the International Cigarmakers' national convention is creating here an excitement similar to the excitement I notice that the election of delegates in the New York Union No. 90 is creating. We have no Modests or Negendanks here; but we have a peach that is worth both. His name is T. F. Tracy. He is a candidate of course. At this season it is not out of place to state a few facts about the antecedents of the man. It will add zest to his candidacy and stir his train-band to make sure of his success at the election which is to take place next Friday, the 28th.

Prior to the Ninth Convention of the New England Label Conference held in Providence 1897, Union No. 42 of Hartford, Conn., appointed a committee to investigate the workings of the N. E. C. The result of the investigation was a set of charges against T. F. Tracy, the president. It was alleged in these charges that Tracy misused the funds of the New England Conference; and his removal was demanded.

The charges had been made after an exhaustive examination of the finances of the Conference. A few of the items that this financial reports throws up may give an idea of the looks of things. In August, 1896, the Conference collected $137, of these Mr. Tracy received $89.75; in September the Conference collected $218, of these Mr. Tracy received $93.75; in October the Conference collected $11, the full amount of which went to Mr. Tracy; in January, 1897, the receipts of the Conference were $112, every cent of which went to Mr. Tracy. More or less in this way did Mr. Tracy run matters all along.

When the charges were presented to the Conference, Tracy as president appointed his own committee, and so he placed his financial report in the hands of those who received favors as his friends.

After the charges were made and given to a committee, Tracy worked up a snap meeting of the Convention and had the whole matter expunged from the records, and even the motion to expunge was also expunged from the records.

W. J. Dolan, the delegate from Union No. 42 who preferred the charges, was placated; he was made Vice-President of the New England Conference, and two years later was made President of the N. E. C., in return for which he reported to his union that the charges were false.

When a motion was made at the convention to investigate the charges, Tracy as president refused to receive the motion or to appoint a committee; jobs were given by Tracy to just enough men to control the Convention in the interest of Tracy and the gang. The matter relating to the charges was quashed.

Who says that T. F. Tracy is not a self-sacrificing pillar of Unionism, and that he should not be elected to the National Convention of the International Cigarmakers to help Gompers play tennis with Union?

A. B. C.

Boston, June 25.

A Card From Deceased Comrade Rubach's Family

TO COMRADES OF THE SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY:—

In memory of the late Comrade August Rubach, I, Mrs. Katie A. Rubach, and family, give our thanks for what you have done for your poor comrade and his family in the hour of need. You have stood loyally by me, stretching forth your hands from the beginning of our misfortune till our poor husband and father has been laid to rest.

There is just one small token which I send to you, and I hope you will accept and preserve same in memory of your deceased comrade. It is in the shape of a few leaves taken by my own hand from his grave to give to the members of the Sixth Assembly District, Brooklyn. They are very dear to me and they, no doubt, will be the same to you.

In my heart I feel there is no friend more dear and loyal to the working class than the Socialist Labor Party, and I look forth to the day that they will stand at the top of the high hill they have to climb. Oh! If only all could look into everything as I do, it would not take long to accomplish our purpose. Then would be the time that we could say: no more lives lost in the struggle to win bread and butter for the dear ones at home.

You have lost a true comrade, but remember his family remains as true to you as if he himself were with you. It is my only aim and wish to stand by and do all I can for the Socialist Labor Party.

Again thanking you for the great help rendered us, I remain, yours faithfully,

Mrs. KATIE A. RUBACH
and family.

A Sad Song, Words Superfluous.

To THE PEOPLE—It is an every-day sight on our streets here to see an old man, with white whiskers and a plug hat, competing with the small newsboy in selling newspapers.

This bare statement of a fact I don't think needs elaboration to tell its tale.

J. R. FRASER.

Dayton, June 24.

The Buzz-Saw in Milwaukee.

To the DAILY PEOPLE.—Let me tell the comrades how we do it in Milwaukee. The fakirs are badly frightened at the Buzz-Saw of the S. L. P. It is an admission of defeat.

Never in the history of the labor movement in this city have the fakirs and their ilk been more frightened, and received such a set-back as was given them the other day by section Milwaukee, of the S. L. P., especially through the efforts of its young, but undaunted comrade, F. Wilke.

The following from the "Sentinel" of Thursday, June 20, should be read carefully in order that the comrades may understand fully the activity of the Milwaukee comrades, and their hard but successful fight against the fakirs:

"A strong effort is to be made aginst the Federated Trades to put a stop to the work of the Trades and Labor Alliance, a rival socialist body, which has been gaining ground and has been fighting all unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

"At last night's meeting of the Federated Trades it was reported that Frank Wilkie, a member of the Pressmen's union and also a delegate to the Federated Trades, has been doing active work for the Trades and Labor Alliance, and it was decided to notify both the American Federation of Labor and the Pressmen's union of Wilkie's action. It is expected that action will be taken by both bodies to discipline Wilkie, as it is contrary to the principles of the American Federation of Labor to permit a member to do wark for a rival organization.

"The matter came up through the report of the organization committee in its attempt to organize the tanners. It was reported that despite two efforts of the organization committee to get the tanners ino a union, it has met with defeat on account of the activity of the Trades and Labor Alliance; and the majority of the tanners have gone into an organization whose principles are directly opposed to the American Federation of Labor. A member of the organization committee declared that the Trades and Labor Alliance has been actively at work gaining members, and that its system of a house to house canvass is more effective than that employed by the other unions in Milwaukee. He was of the opinion that the time had come to act or the new body might become a serious menace to the unions in the city.

"Financial Secretary Nels Anderson was opposed to discontinuing the effort to organize the tanners, as that would be an admission of defeat, and was in favor of fighting the Trades & Labor Alliance to a finish. He said that the two meetings which have been held to organize the tanners have been failures on account of the activity of the new organization. The committee some time in the near future will hold another meeting to get the tanners to form an organization."

Wilke says he is not to be a member of the council and consequently the A. F. of L. has no jurisdiction over him. It is laughable, indeed, to talk about "disciplining" our comrade. But we know: "Barking dogs never bite." It is no wonder that the dogs know everyone and start to bark and to howl when scenting their Waterloo. Those old unions are everything to the dogs as is well known, and are valueless to the wage worker. New Unionism, however, is a menace to the dogs, but everything to the "horny handed sons of toil."

H. B.

Milwaukee, June 24.

Forker in Milwaukee.

To THE PEOPLE.—If ever an agitation tour was of importance, it was the German tour undertaken by Max Forker. The monkey-shines practised upon Socialism by the Debs party, had caused many of its supporters to pause. There are many of these in Milwaukee; the monkey-shines had disgusted them; indeed, whole branches of the Social Democracy had let fly stiff resolutions against the Chicago National Executive, on account of which one Immler, reputed to be the framer of the resolutions, was expelled from the Berger Central Committee. The Branch of which Immler was a member re-elected him regularly. In this way there came by degress to be formed two opposing camps—the Bergerites, on one side, the Immlerites on the other,—fighting each other bitterly. "Berger must be sawed off," is the slogan of the Immlerites. Mr. Berger finds himself in no enviable plight. In such a party as the Debserie, where all possible and impossible "harmony" stargazers have rendezvous, it is quite possible that the next national convention may sacrifice Berger to the "Goddess of Harmony." In that event, only the Republican Reform Governor La Follette would be left as an open asylum. But I don't want to prophesy.

In view of these occurrences in the Debs party, the Forker speeches—backed with the documentary proofs of the corruption and confusion of thought that prevail in the Debserie—had the effect of a moral flash of lightning, that carried over board the last vestige of courage among the Debsites, while it caused the enthusiasm and the spirit of the "Fighting S. L. P." to flare up in brilliant flames, even with the most pessimistic. No stream of water or of calumny from the Debserie can quench such a fire, or wipe out such an impression.

When Comrade Forker began to describe the so-called old "Turn-Vereins;" how they had so often "deposed God;" how they imagined to find in free thought phrases the be-all and end-all of Socialism; how these identical "Turn Socialists," now as Kangaroos in the Debs party, acted as chairmen at meetings where parsons and ex-parsons sang praises to Jesus as the savior from the God Mammon;—when Forker showed all this up, a certain feeling of discomfort seized the Debsites present. When Forker went on to describe how in several cities and States the organization of the Debs party was set up with the aid of Republican Assemblymen; when, with the documents in his hands, he proved the corruption of this Debs party in several cities, the faces of the Debsites present grew longer. When Forker compared the pretty words of that party with its works, and proved by the light of the history of the Labor Movement how necessary it is to be "intolerant," to wit, to demand from every member of the Party a consistent conduct, the audience gave token of being swayed by approval. When Forker sumbitted the rise and downfall of the several so-called "Labor Parties" to a critical investigation, and showed how the Socialist Labor Party had, just by reason of its uncompromising, intolerant policy, gained ever more ground, how the Socialist Labor Party had proudly won its name: "The Fighting S. L. P.," and how we all renewed the pledge to cause this name to be recognized by continued struggle against corruption and treason, the audience broke out into a storm of applause that seemed never to end, and that can be called forth only when the power of speech has seized the hearts of honorable men.

The Forker meetings proved that there are still fighters, nobly-thinking fighters, true revolutionists to be found in Milwaukee.

Comrade Wilke opened the meeting with a few well chosen words in English and the "Socialist Liedertafel" sang fittings songs under the direction of H. Eisfield.

CARL MINKLEY.

Milwaukee, June 25.

A Stamped in the Right Direction in New Orleans

To THE PEOPLE.—The motormen and conductors here had an open meeting at which some four to five hundred men attended. The leaders had D. Caldwell, general organizer of the A. F. of L. to address them. He spoke of their condition; how they build mansions and live in hovels; how they build factories and have to beg to work in them; that this system could not last, that the workingman produces $1 worth of wealth and gets in return $0.15; that it was a "fine system."

"You must organize in the A. F. of Labor and reduce the hours." (100 men got up and walked out.) Then the chairman introduced Mahon, President of the A. S. Railway Association (50 more got up and walked out.) He stated he heard that the men wanted to organize and go out on a strike; he did not believe in strikes. (100 more men got up and walked out.)

"Come to order!" cried Mahon.

But it was of no use; it was just like stopping a herd of cattle when on a stampede. When Mahon saw this, he finished his little speech and "organized" the baker's dozen that stayed.

W. E. KERN.

New Orleans, La., June 23.

A Railroad Agent.

To THE PEOPLE.—There have been severe wind, rain and electrical storms in this section of the county for the past ten days; and yesterday, when the Big Four train bearing the Dayton contingent home from the Republican convention at Columbus, the telegraph lines being all down, what was evidently an agent for the Railroad Company went through the cars at Springfield announcing that a heavy cyclone and cloudburst had struck Dayton, wrecking two hundred houses and killing and injuring hundreds of the people.

The result was that about five hundred Springfield people went to Dayton (paying fare therefor to the Railroad Company) to see the wreck that existed only in the fertile imagination of the agents of the R. R. Co.

J. R. FRASER.

Dayton, O., June 26

Credit Where Credit is Due.

To THE PEOPLE.—The report in the DAILY PEOPLE of the 6th, entitled "Fakirs Black-Eyed," seems to give the International Cigarmakers Union 90 all the credit for having voted down the Social Democrat Modest's scheme of going on an agitation tour for the firm of Pfeifer under pretext of agitating to boycott another firm. Now, this is wrong. The credit for that act belongs to a great extent to my own Union, No. 141, consisting mainly of Bohemians. These are the facts.

The matter came up for discussion at a meeting of the Strike Board. A delegate of Union 141 got up and made a plain statement of what these "boycotting tours" meant, and he declared that the members of his union would vote in a body against the proposition of Mr. Modest. At a joint shop meeting, held on the 20th of May in Pfeifer's shop, Mr. Modest made a statement that he would not dare to come before his Union with such a statement as the delegate of 141 made. We clearly see that the statement of the delegate of 141 was true. Then the Fakirs were "black-eyed" well, not by Union 90 but by Union 141. This union is mostly composed of Bohemians, but they kicked the Fakirs to submission; namely, they cast a solid vote of 658 against the Modest proposition; only twenty-two were in favor of it. These 22 were led by Fakir Marousek from Deitch Brothers' shop.

Now, you see, the honor and credit belongs to the members of 141 and not to those of 90. You can imagine how "ripping mad" they are, because Mr. Modest was sure to be one of the boycotting delegates, and have a good time with his fellow-skinners at the expense of the poor working peeople. Although Mr. Modest holds a snap-job, we must not forget for a moment that it is too hot for such a fat man as he is, to sit in the shop during the summer months, so it would be a snap to go to the country just now on the poor devil's money.

X. Y. Z.

New York, June 26.

Modest's Thorough Trashing.

To THE PEOPLE.—Modest, the ventriloquist, Cigarmaker Leader and would- be dictator of Union 90, has been whipped out of sight at the election for delegates to the International Convention. It seems that the insulted "ashbarrel' Cigarmakers whom Modest wanted to squeeze out of the trade and invited to eat from the ashbarrel came manfully up to the front and resented the insult and elected the great Leader to stay home—also the other Leaders and Bed Bugs, who desperately agitated for Modest in the different districts, are dumbfounded at the unexpected result—they had their agents in every district, Blue Label suckers like Josephs Bauerschmidt, Matydorf and many others.

There were sixteen candidates running, but only five delegates to be elected.

The total vote given may be estimated about 425 divided up amongst the sixteen candidates.

The highest vote of those elected was John Nowalk, a Bohemian who received 203 votes and Newmayer the lowest of the five with 152. A. Jablinski was defeated but Modest only received 93 votes and is the worst beaten of all under the circumstances.

The Ballot Tickets used for the election were not provided with the "Label" but were printed in a scab shop—Hurrah for the "Blue Label," Union 90 and Modest the Label man.

H.

New York, June 28.

Forker in Sheboygan.

To THE PEOPLE.—There is scarcely a city in the middle States, where the agitation, at present carried on by comrade Forker, is so much needed as here. The population of Sheboygan is, for the most, German and the Debs party rightly calls our town its stronghold. But we know that the two meetings at which Max Forker spoke on Sunday, have very effectually opened the eyes of many hitherto "Social Democrats." At the afternoon meeting, held in a park, there were present several intimate friends of ex-Mayor Born and other Debsites. And at the evening meeting too, several put in an appearance. But despite repeated and urgent calls, not one had a word to say. They made no attempt to protest when Forker proved to a nicety that their leading spirits, including those of Sheboygan, are naught but Democratic vote-catchers, who simply carry on their humbug with the idea of Socialism. Like wet dogs did a number of them slink out of the meeting, for they had reason to apply the words of the speaker to themselves. Have they not, as Forker rubbed it into them, issued a platform during the spring election of this year, wherein it is said that "American Socialism," as represented by the Debs party, condemns all interference with the "home" and with religion, and that "American Socialism" DOES NOT WANT TO ATTACK PRIVATE PROPERTY? The speaker also pointed out that, at last fall's election, they abstained from nominating a candidate for District Attorney and that, three days before election, the "Sheboygan Volksblatt," official organ of the Social Democracy, recommended to the workers—the Republican candidate.

Comrade Forker had a copy of the aforesaid famous platform and that issue of the "Sheboygan Volksblatt" in hand. These two speeches have struck the local Debs camp like a thunder-bolt. Next day, in shops and public places, they were the general theme of discussion. More of such meetings, and the most guillible adherents of this "mixed" party will begin to see the light.

HORACE.

Sheboygan, June 25.

Light Goes Up in Nyack,

To THE PEOPLE.—The first Socialist speaker ever heard in Nyack, N. Y., held forth in that city this week.

Through the efforts of Comrade Steel the occasion was made particularly lively, as the bandstand was finely decorated, and good music furnished by the local musicians.

A crowd of over two hundred persons listened for an hour anad one-half to the presentation of the principles of the Socialist Labor Party, and more interest was manifested than one would usually expect, from what at first glance seems to be a middle class town.

The one important incident that happened was the clearing away of the cobwebs of an honest man who wore a button containing the Arm and Radish, thinking that it was the real Socialist emblem.

He was taken in hand and before the speaker left the emblem of fakirism and reaction had been consigned to the waste basket and a new subscriber to the DAILY PEOPLE added to its list, with the promise that our Comrade Steel would have co-operation in forming a Section in Nyack.

Let us hail the day when the Valley of the Hudson will raise the banner of revolt against Capitalism.

A. S. BROWN.

Nyack, N. Y., June 25.

If you are getting this paper without having ordered it, do not refuse it. Someone has paid for your subscription. Renew when it expires.

LETTER BOX.

Off-Hand Answers to Correspondents.

[No questions will be considered that come in anonymous letters. All letters must carry a bona fide signature and address.]

J. W. C., LITTLE FALLS, MINN.—Is it not just possible that those you take for rank and file are leaders, or, if indeed rank and file, have proven themselves crooked? For none other has THE PEOPLE severity. Some honest rank and file not infrequently take offence at the severity applied to their leaders; but, being honest, the day comes when they see their error.

R. C., CLEVELAND, O.—1. The "Insular Decisions" is a batch of certain decisions rendered about a month ago by the United States Supreme Court. They all relate to the foreign territory recently conquered by the United States. As these are all islands, the decisions are called "insular."

2. The cases arose over the enforcement of the tariff laws. The decisions hold that Congress has power to collect duties on goods imported into the United States from those islands.

G. O. M., SAN JOSE, CAL.—The item that the International Association of Machinists lost $83,429 during the last two years on defaulting officers was taken from a report of President O'Connell to the Toronto convention, as reported in the Toronto "Globe."

O. R. MOLINE, ILL.—There is no foundation in truth in the yarn about the S. T. & L. A. having scabbed it on the Cornice Workers. The S. T. & L. A. never scabs. This Cornice Workers yarn is quite new. The Organized Scabbery sets these yarns regularly in circulation to cover up their tracks.

W. R. M., DALLAS, TEX.—Constitution, etc., of Este's "United Brotherhood of Railway Employees," eclipses Debs' now defunct A. R. U. in greenness. Shall later on fire a shot into the [illegible] iluvian concern.

J. C., WASHINGTON, D. C.—Well, take this instance: In his article in the "Machinists Journal" for May, Mr. Hugh McGregor says:

"The executive council (of the International) fled across the Atlantic to New York to escape the passions it had fomented."

Now, then, not one member of that executive council "fled across the Atlantic." That was a pure fabrication on the part of Mr. McGregor. His series looks like a succession of epileptic fits in the attempt to galvanize the corps of pure and simpledom into life.

E. R. C., EAST ORANGE, N. J.—The principles applicable to the case are:

1. That strike is wholly lost that is not utilized to bring home to the men the political nature of the wages question, as a practical illustration of the class struggle;

2. A strike may be thus lost through the ignorance of all concerned: in such a case there would be "pure and simpledomism," but no fakirism;

3. A strike may be thus lost through the fakirism of its leaders, then there is corruption;

4. The attitude of Socialists in strikes is to utilize the opportunity thus afforded to enlighten the men. To yield to any other consideration, to lie low and hold one's tongue is "boring from within," with all that that implies: on the one hand poltroonery, on the other, criminality, the criminality of promoting by conduct the illusions of "pure and simple" expectations.

To what extent these principles apply to the conduct of the late strike at Sprague's is a question of facts. The G. E. B. of the S. T. & L. A. is investigating the matter.

H. H. CHICAGO, ILL.—It looks as tho' you would allow Kautsky to dodge the real point in his Paris Congress Resolution. The Millerand feature of it was only an external manifestation. The internal fact is the abandonment of the class struggle as indicated in the passage that contemplates the possibility of "impartiality" in a capitalist government. Bernstein is holding Kautsky's nose to the grindstone. He is now producing letters to him from Kautsky, which show that Kautsky held these views years and years ago. In other words, Kautsky has all along been merely a phrase-monger when he talked and wrote on the class struggle. It is now clear to the comrade who adapted the "Erfurter Program" into the present so-called "Kautsky Pamphlets" why he had to drop out and recast many important passages in the original.

F. M. F., BROOKLYN, N. Y.—You are now in possession of three instances that disprove John Burns' complagent talk about English workingmen being free from militia intervention: 1. Liverpool, 2. Hull, and 3. the instance cited in Keir Hardie's electoral letter to his Welsh constituency, published in these columns. That should do,—and the three instances are no "coughdrops" either.

A.A.R., JACKSONVILLE, ILL.—The anti-scalpers law is in force.

J. S. P. HARTFORD, CT.—Inquire from Val Remmel, S. L. P. State Secretary of Pennsylvania, Pittsburg.

R. L., KANSAS CITY, MO.—The case is a deal funnier than you imagine. We have a letter from Master Garnet, written when he saw his Kangaroo friends were going down, and he was trying to edge himself up to the Party again, in which, after admitting that we had "won out," he compared "The Bogus" and THE PEOPLE to "stale beer and good old applejack," respectively. His "stale beer" asylum is the thing for him.

M. T., CANTON, O.—If you are going to wait till they stop lying about THE PEOPLE to push it, then you should also wait till they stop lying about the S. L. P. to push it: the S. L. P. is lied about as much as THE PEOPLE. If the capitalists could only get a sufficient number of folks into that convenient frame of mind, there would never be a dearth of lies.

D. A., NEW HAVEN, CT.—See answer given above to "E. R. C., East Orange, N. J." A strike at which the workers are not shown the political side of the economic struggle is a strike LOST. The net results of such a strike is eventual demoralization.

V. J. S., BROKEN BOW, NEB.—What you must do with such folks is rather to put them through a course of elemental Labor News Co. literature.

R. McD., CLEVELAND, O.—1. We could not attempt to give the amount spent by the working class for intoxicants and would not know how to go about it to ascertain. The Prohibitionist headquarters issued some figures at one time on the subject. Don't know where they got them from. They looked funny. Genuine Prohibitionists are subject to getting drunk on well water, and say drunken things.

2. Dalton's Circuit does not include Ohio. Your other questions involve an extensive statistical computation, for which, just now, the weather is too hot.

H. B. F., MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.—That would be a work worth trying. At present the nearest to a popularization of Marx that there is in English are the so-called "Kautsky Pamphlets."

M. W., NEW YORK.—Yes, indeed the defeat of Modest in No. 90 was significant. It was a slap on Strasser's right cheek, a slap on Gompers' left cheek, and a slap on both cheeks of the "Volkszeitung."

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OFFICIAL.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—Henry Kuhn, Secretary, 2-6 New Reade street, New York.

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY OF CANADA—F. J. Darch, Secretary, 119 Dundas street, Market square, London, Ontario.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS COMPANY—2-6 New Reade street. (The Party's literary agency.)

NOTICE.—For technical reasons, no Party announcements can go in that are not in this office by Tuesdays, 10 p. m.

Sections of Greater Boston, Attention.

At the meeting of the 5th, 7th and 8th Congressional Districts Picnic Committee it was decided to have (in connection with other games,) a baseball game. If any section can and desires to play a team of their members, please notify the secretary of the committee as soon as possible. A full list of games will be furnished later. Prof. Kelley's Orchestra, of Lynn, will furnish music for dancing, from 2 p. m. until 11 p. m. Tickets will be ready for distribution, July 7, and it is hoped that all who can will do their utmost to make this affair a success financially.

The secretary would also like to hear from any members who can render any assistance in the way of vocal or instrumental music. The next meeting of the committee will be held on Sunday, July 14, at 154 School Street., Everett, near Everett Square, headquarters of Section Everett, at 2 p. m.

ALBERT M. GRANT, Sec'y.
210 Bradford St., Everett.

Section Boston, Mass.

All sections and persons holding subscription lists or tickets of any kind, that have been put out by Section Boston, are hereby notified to make IMMEDIATE RETURNS.

It is very important that all such matters be settled at once, so that the section may enter upon the campaign as unhampered as possible. Report upon all tickets and lists at the meeting of the General Committee, Thursday evenings or to members of the sub-committees having the lists and tickets in charge.

HARRIET E. LOTHROP,
Secretary.

Section San Antonio, Texas, S. L. P.

Open air meetings every Sunday at 5.30 p. m. on Main Plaza. The public is requested to ask questions after the speaking on all matters pertaining to the Labor Movement. A full supply of sound Socialist literature for sale and for free distribution. Sample copies of the WEEKLY PEOPLE can be obtained at every meeting and subscriptions taken for same. Wake up, ye wage slaves of both sexes and all colors, and learn that there is something elsse worth striving for besides a full(?) dinner pail.

THE AGITATION COMMITTEE.

Dalton's Dates in Pennsylvania.

July 3—New Castle.
July 4th—Pittsburg.
July 5th—McKeesport.
July 6th—Homestead.
July 7th—Headquarters.
July 8th—Youghaney.
July 9th—Buena Vista.
July 10—Blythesdale.
July 11th—Sutersville.
July 12th—Wichhaven.
July 13th—Bellvernon, Ohio City.
July 14th—Fayet City.
July 15th—Moon Run.

PHILADELPHIA.

The regular section meeting of Philadelphia will be held July 7th, in Harrison Bupilding, at 2.30 p. m. At this meeting the election of officers will take place, and much other party work will be considered. Summer agitation must be carried on, so all members are earnestly requested to be present.

SAM CLARK,
Organizer.

Daily People Birthday Gifts.

Previously acknowledged	$220.73
M. Schlosser, Bakersfield, Cal.	1.00
S. Baily, Delta, Colo.	1.00
Sam Johnson, St. Paul, Minn.	1.00
John Lidberg, St. Paul, Minn.	1.00
Chas. Davidson, St. Paul, Minn.	1.00
C. M. White, Sharon, Pa.	50
J.E.Farrell, San Francisco, Cal.	50
R. Baker, Vancouver, B. C.	1.50
J. A. Leach, Phoenix, Ariz.	1.00
W. W. Townsend, Washington, D. C.	10.00
B. Haug, Philadelphia, Pa.	50
C. A. Okerlund, Chicago, Ill.	1.00
T. C. Syracuse, N. Y.	2.00
G. W. Hellstrom, Duluth, Minn.	1.00
John Draser, Cleveland, O.	1.00
F. Fuerst, Cleveland, O.	25
Joseph Menning, Cleveland, O.	1.00
Richard Koeppel, Cleveland, O.	50
James Matthews, Colliuwood, O.	2.00
J. W. Johnson, Minneapolis, Minn.	2.00
N. S. Burnham, Troy, N. Y.	1.00
Louis Scholl, N. Y. City	1.00
John Larson, New Haven, Conn.	1.00
Otto Ruckser, New Haven, Conn.	1.00
Chas. Sahm, Lynn, Mass.	1.00
A. S. Brown, Brooklyn, N. Y.	1.00
Sympathizer, N. Y. City	25
Henry Mahland, N. Y. City	1.00
J. W. G., N. Y. City	1.00
Paul Kretlow	1.00
A. F. Fricke, Union Hill, N. J.	1.00
E. Johnsen, Brooklyn, N. Y.	1.00
Aug. Wittrock, Brooklyn, N. Y.	1.00
S. W., N. Y. City	1.00
Wm. Castenholz, Indianapolis, Ind.	1.00
Theo. Vonnegut, Indianapolis, Ind.	1.00
Chas. Berg, San Francisco, Cal.	1.00
Total	$266.73

Report of D. A. 19.

Regular monthly meeting of D. A. 19, S. T. & L. A., was called to order by Organizer Berry.

J. F. Coyle elected chairman. Delegates absent at roll call: John J. Shea, of L. A. 292, J. F. Finnegan of L. A. 77; Arthur Blake and John W. Johnson of L. A. 232.

Credentials of Harry Lane, Harry Brinton and Louis Cordes of L. A. 269, were accepted and delegates seated.

Minutes of last meeting adopted as read.

Report of Organizer: Had notified G. E. B., in regard to case the District is interested in, and Board had endorsed appeal and same was being sent to all locals. Accepted as progressive.

Communications from S. E. C., accepted for files for future reference, and one from L. A. 269 accepted to come up under New Business.

Voted that Organizer request Section Lowell to arrange a series of agitation meetings in Lowell, the number to be decided on by the organization committee, and Section be requested to take up collections to defray expenses.

Jacob Loven of L. A. 77 was elected S. at A.

New Business.—Communication from L. A. 269: wanted per capita tax question reconsidered.

On vote being taken to reconsider, it was lost by a vote of 14 to 2.

L. A. 77. Action in holding agitation meetings on Boston Common was endorsed.

L. A. 269.—It was brought to the attention of the District by the Secretary is still procuring stamps from General Secretary.

Voted to lay the matter over until it can be investigated by the grievance committee.

Next meeting June 30th, when election of officers will take place.

MICHAEL CROTTY, SEC'Y, D. A. 19.
4 Tyler's Court, Lynn, June 26th.

DALTON IN ERIE.

Incidents of the National Organizer's Tour.

ERIE, Pa., June 29.—Dalton's first meeting here was held on the corner of Tenth and State streets. Comrade Gingenbach acting as chairman. He told the workingmen present the object of the meeting, by whom called, and also the mission of the S. L. P. and S. T. & L. A., and with a few remarks telling the workers why they are in the state of destitution they are, introduced the speaker. Dalton spoke for an hour and thirty minutes to an audience of eighty wage-slaves, who patiently waited and listened throughout. Dalton explained how the workers are the producers of all wealth, while they enjoy none of the fruits of their toil; while the parasite or capitalist class, the owners of all wealth and the producers of none of it enjoy themselves and live in idle luxury off the sweat and blood of the working class.

As an illustration he held up a glass that a glass blower had made. Let him (the glass blower) attempt to take home the glasses he made, he would be arrested for theft and thrown in jail; for under the private ownership of the tools of production, the working class must produce all things and turn them over to their masters. They receive in return about one fifths of the value of what they (the workers) had produced. The capitalist robs him of the other four-fifths. The speaker went on to show that the working class being in the majority went through the same process politically, by going to the polls and there casting their votes for the capitalist gold bug, or the capitalist silver bug, putting in the bed bugs, and in that way making and handing over to their masters the power of government, to be used against themselves in the shape of injunctions, policeman's clubs, etc. He then went on to explain the need of economic organizations of a Socialist nature such as the S. T. & L. A., and not of the pure and simple or A. F. of L. kind with its organized scabbery of misleaders at the head of it. The need of a political organization of the working class, the militant Socialist Labor Party, and not capitalistic freak and reform parties of the Social Democracy stripe, which tack at the head of the ballot the word Socialist in order to fool the voters and then accept office at the hands of the class they pretended to fight was made clear.

At the close questions were invited but none were asked. Leaflets were distributed, and nine pamphlets sold. One subscription was taken for the WEEKLY PEOPLE.

The next meeting was at Twelfth and Parade streets. A smaller crowd, but of better material turned out.

After the speaker was fairly under way two incidents happened. One was a voice to "cut it out." I looked in the direction from which the voice came. There stood two fresh young women, and a fresher man half astride a wheel, who had made the remark. Dalton invited the man to take the platform and talk, telling him he was of the ignorant kind who shoot off their mouths or a gun, but were generally too cowardly to do either openly. The fresh individual made his sneak. The other interruption was by a policeman asking Dalton if he had a permit from the Mayor to speak, and the following dialogue took place.

Policeman: "Have you a permit from the Mayor to speak?"

Dalton: "No. I am an American citizen. I have a right to talk."

Policeman: "But don't you know it is customary to get a permit to make street corner speeches?"

Dalton: "I know nothing of your customs. As a citizen, it is my custom to talk."

Policeman: "What are you talking about?"

Dalton: "About Socialism."

Policeman: "Where are you from?"

Dalton: "I am from the United States of America. I am a citizen. I have applied for no permit. Nor has any one applied in my name for a permit, and furthermore, I don't want any permit."

Policeman: "Well, I will telephone to the Chief. Here you kids" (to the children about), better move on. This thing don't interest you.

The kids stayed. The copper moved on to the telephone, but never came back.

The crowd was supplied with leaflets. We sold fifteen pamphlets.

A.W.S.

If you are getting this paper without having ordered it, do not refuse it. Someone has paid for your subscription. Renew when it expires.

NEWS FROM THE FIELD OF LABOR.

The news from the Field of Labor for the week ending Saturday, June 29 was wide-spread and varied.

Many phases of the labor questions were illustrated with an emphasis that was, in some respects, uncommon.

The awful risks of labor, for instance were again shown in the many incidents causing insanity and death arising from the excessive heat of the period under consideration.

The many cases of the clubbing, shooting and arrests of strikers, again demonstrated the imbecility and impotency of the "no-politics-in-the-Union" policy of the pure and simple trade union; while all of the foregoing, together with the new, continued and threatened strikes of the week reveal the robber character of the capitalist system, and the class-antagonism which it engenders.

The intense heat caused the prostration of many workmen employed in the building and other out-door trades. It is a common thing to read in the daily press that "John Brown, painter, fell from his scaffold on the fourth floor to the ground, overcome by the heat."

Last week it was announced that "Public work on the streets in Jersey City had to be suspended yesterday (Friday), morning on account of the heat. Chief engineer Van Keuren decided that to continue work under the circumstances would mean the killing of city laborers."

The same day, Dan Hayon, an engineer on the Texas Road, went insane from excessive heat and ran way with his locomotive at Evansville, Ind. He was taken from his cab, a raving maniac.

The intense heat manifested itself with fearful effect among the sugar workmen employed in the Havemeyer refineries (the sugar trust), in Kent avenue, Brooklyn.

The temperature within this cluster of buildings reaches over the 200 mark, and men drop like fallen leaves while others are driven insane.

It is well known that these refineries have a special ambulance call wire direct to the Eastern District Hospital.

Two cases reflecting the hell-like conditions prevalent in these refineries were made public Saturday, June 29.

Peter Unlet, a laborer, aged 25 years, living in North Seventh street near Berry and working on the night shift, was so affected by the heat that he became insane.

While in this mental condition he made a desperate attempt to brain his fellow workmen and attacked the attendants of the Eastern District Hospital, where he was removed later after an exciting encounter.

Martin Krug, a mixer, 45 years of age, living at 251 Pitkins avenue, was overcome by the heat, and fell into the mixer, whose edge was on a level with the floor. His body was mangled by the ponderous knives that revolve in the vessel, which is cylindrical in shape. A horrified workman, passing the machine saw portions of Krug's body, and gave the alarm. When the body was removed from the vessel, its appearance so affected the other workmen that they were compelled to discontinue work.

Finally, 250 molders employed at the Bates Machine Works, Joliet, Ill., struck because the foundry was so poorly ventilated that they could hardly breathe. The works were closed down, as an answer to this demand for more air.

In the meantime, the capitalists employing the workmen engaged in capitalist industry are going "out of town for the summer."

They will cruise on their yachts in cool waters; they will while away the time at refreshing seaside or mountain resorts, and visit foreign lands in search of more healthful climes.

While they are so doing their ignorant dupes in the pure and simple trade union, and their paid scribblers on the venal press of the country, will prate about "the mutual interests of capital and labor;" "the modern just and equitable system of production;" "the society par excellence, without classes, and in which labor is rewarded and exalted," and so on ad nauseam.

As if to accentuate the grievances of labor peculiar to this season of the year, the judicial, police and other authorities were active in oppressing strikes and strikers.

Sixteen striking weavers at Paterson were arrested for "annoying" non-union "hands" at the Paragon Silk Mills, and held to await trial.

A girl striker at the Enterprise Mills, same city, was arrested on a charge of "disorderly conduct." The Recorder before whom she was arraigned departed from the usual custom of granting a hearing and sentenced her to ten days in jail. He was afterward induced to accept bond.

At the hearing of the case of the Frank & Duggan strikers for contempt, Lawyer Hughes, counsel for the strikers, was fined $10 by the notoriously partial Vice-Chancellor Pitney, whose actions in this case have evoked the praises of the manufacturers.

A parade of striking building trade laborers and other employees in Rochester, N. Y., was attacked by a platoon of fifty policemen.

Clubs were drawn and shots fired; eleven policemen and twenty strikers were injured. Just prior to the attacks 165 non-union men had been induced to join the strikers. It is believed that their success made the attack imperative.

The Mayor of the city, who was elected to office by the votes of the workng class, acknowledged the indebtedness by issuing a proclamation against the strikers.

The workingmen of Atlanta, Ga., protested agaist the action of the students of the School of Technology taking the place of striking railroad machinists.

It would be well for the working class to learn that the law, the judiciary, the police and educational institutions are but reflexes of the present system of production, and that if they (the working class) would render these institutions **of benefit to the working class, they** must change the present system of production from capitalist to socialist, by means of the ballot-box.

They must, in other words, elect their own law-makers, judges, police and executive authorities and dictate the system of education by class-conscious political action.

To do this they must give up their "no-politics-in-the-trade-union" policy and declare themselves in favor of the policy of the Socialist Labor Party.

The new strikes of the week involved 110 orehandlers at the P. & E. iron ore docks, Erie, Pa.; cause: general dissatisfaction; the miners employed at the Delaware and Hudson Colliery No. 2, Wilkesbarre, Pa., for reasons not given; forty engineers and drillers, Rapid Transit Subway on W. 145th street, for better system of payment; 1,000 brickmakers at Kingston, N. Y., for an advance of 15 cents a day; seventy-five structural iron-workers on the Joseph Wharton blast furnace, Dover, N. J., for increase in wages; "all" the union cigarmakers of Quebec, for higher wages; fifty more broad silk-weavers in the mill of Holbach & Co., Paterson, N. J.; and fifty machinists in the Kingman Plow Company's Works at Peoria, Ill.

The continued strikes included those in the shops of the Reading Railroad Company, at Reading, Pottsville and Nicetown, Pa.; on the New Jersey Central at Ashley; on the D. L. & W. R. R. at Dover N. J., Scranton, Pa., Utica and East Buffalo, N. Y.; the freight handlers at Erie, Pa., and the strike of the 2,000 miners at Matewan, W. Va.

The "threatened" strikes are as follows: 5,000 iron molders in several western cities; the machinists employed in the shops of the D. L. & W. R. R. that are not already on strike; hoisting engineers at Clinton, Mass., and finally "2,000 skilled workmen" in all the union sheet mills in the country, due to the refusal of the American Steel Sheet Company and the American Steel Hoop Company to sign wage scale of the Amalgamated Association.

This is "a sad blow" to the fakirs, as they had announced that these companies would sign the agreement, thus enabling them to compel other mills to do likewise; and now then, instead there is a strike! Poor fakir, how his lies do overtake him.

The working class should hasten to put an end to them and the capitalist system which utilizes them, and inflicts upon the workers untold misery

"The Workers' Republic."

We learn that the newly formed "Workers' Publishing Company" have taken over the business of printing and publishing the "Workers' Republic, the official organ of the Irish Socialist Republican Party. For some time back the journal in question has been produced by the voluntary labor of the members of the Dublin branch of that body, and has in consequence appeared after a somewhat irregular fashion, but is now established on a strickly business basis, and will, we understand, be published regularly on the first Saturday of every month.

It will be a twelve page paper, and each issue will contain besides its usual features, a complete work on Socialism which will afterwards be published in pamphlet form. The price of the paper will be one penny per copy, or two shillings per annum, post free to any part of the Postal Union. Address, 138 Upper Abbey street, Dublin, Ireland.

Allegheny County, Pa.

Workingmen in Allegheny County should attend the lectures held at S. L. P. hall, 111 Market street, Sundays at 3 p. m.

July 7th—H. A. Goff, Sr. Subject: "The Philosophy of Socialism."

July 14th—James McConnell. Subject: "Patriotism."

July 21st—D. E. Gilchrist. Subject: "Economic Organizations."

July 28th—Wm. Adams. Subject: "Reform Movements."

Meetings start at 3 p. m. sharp.

AGITATION COMMITTEE.

Cincinnati, O., People Readers.

Readers of THE PEOPLE in Cincinnati are requested to attend the meeting of the S. L. P. Section at Workman's Hall, 1316 Walnut street. Meetings are held first and third Thursday of each month.

Party members will be glad to give visitors information and literature.

S. L. P. Supplies.

Constitutions, a neat 16-page booklet with stiff red cover, vest pocket size	70c. per 100
Application cards	40c. per 100
Dues cards	40c. per 100
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S. L. P. & S. T. & L. A. Secretaries Take Notice.

Secretaries of S. L. P. Sections and of local and district alliances connected with the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance, are requested to communicate matters of industrial interest, such as reports of strikes, boycotts, lockouts, etc., to the DAILY PEOPLE.

Reports of meetings should be sent in at the earliest possible moment and reports of other matters at stated intervals.

To Senders of Notices.

In sending in notices make them as brief and concise as possible. Notices should be written on a separate sheet of paper WITHOUT any other matter on it. The paper should be large enough to allow margin at top for heading and to avoid pasting. Do not crowd your writing.

If you are getting this paper without having ordered it, do not refuse it. Someone has paid for your subscription. Renew when it expires.

NEWS FROM THE FIELD OF CAPITAL.

The news from the Field of Capital for the week ending Saturday, June 29, is not very gratifying to the believers in the idea that concentration produces competition for it in no way affords any evidence that that idea is a correct one.

On the contrary, the movements of capital has been such as to demonstrate with increased force that concentration only compells greater concentration.

This was notably the case in the salt, steel, oil, copper mining and street car industries. In the salt industry, the formation of an internatonal salt trust, composed of the dominant American, Canadian and English salt interests, was completed during the week.

Hardly had this international trust been formed, however, when three-fifths of the independent salt-manufacturers of this country, with headquarters at Detroit, combined to compete with the National Salt Co., the American representative of the international salt concern; while the salt manufacturers of Liverpool also met and successfully formed a combine, most likely for the purpose of fightng the English branch. When the "independents" of Canada "get together," if there are any of them left, the report of their doings will without dobt, describe a combination against the Canadian branch.

In the course of time the combinations thus precipitated will bring about closer and more effectual consolidation, perhaps, as is generally the case, with the very trust or trusts, which they set out, in the first place to annihilate by competiton.

In the steel industry, despite the many new incorporations since the formation of the one thousand four hundred million dollar steel trust—incorporations whose combined capitalization is less than one-tenth the capitalization of that trust—the necessity for the concentration of the so-called independent companies, in order that they may compete successfully with the Carnegie-Rockefeller-Morgan monster aggregation, is becoming daily more and more apparent.

During the week covered by this review, it was reported that English capitalists were making large purchases in the independent steel companies.

It was conjectured that a merger or consolidation is contemplated of all the companies so controlled into a second steel corporation in opposition to the United States Steel (the Steel Trust).

In the interval, the United States Steel, which now controls the major part of the best ore-producing mines on the Great Lakes, is extending its dominion over the sources of raw material by extensive mine purchases.

During the time above metioned, it resumed negotiations previously discontinued, for the purchase of the Pittsburg Coal Company, the largest bituminous coal producer in the country; and also opened negotiations for the purchase of the Flat Top Coal Land Association property, of 238,000 acres in Virginia, including the celebrated Pocohantas coal fields.

It is confidently believed that these purchases will be effected as the interests involved are closely related.

In the oil industry, the Standard Oil Co. is reported according to despatch, to be building large store-houses in the newly acpuired Russio-Chinese concession: Southeastern Manchuria. In addition to this it is continuing the work of consolidating the copper mining industry, at Houghton, Mich., and Butte, Montana; while through the Weidner-Elkins Syndicate, one of its subsidiary organizations, that is all powerful in municipal light, street railway and power affairs it is consolidating the street railways of Kansas City.

The Metropolitan Express Company an offshoot of the Metropolitan Street Railway Co., of New York City, largely owned by William C. Whitney, Democratic Leader and Standard Oil Magnate, sounded the death knell of the small express men by operating baggage and freight cars over the street railways of New York. This step will concentrate the express business of that city most effectually.

A number of new trusts also illustrated the force and necessity of concentration.

The Pittsburg Forge and Iron Company and the Duquesne Forge Company, two of the oldest and largest forge companies in Pittsburg, will consolidate. This step was rendered necessary in order to meet the competition of the Bethlehem Steel Co.

A trust composed of the leading rolling machinery manufacturers of the country was projected during the week.

An umbrella trust, known as the International Umbrella Company, capital $150,000 was formed. The corporation seeks to consolidate the umbrella manufacturing interests in the United States and Canada, and has already acquired options on most of the plants in this country.

The Hartford Fire Insurance Company has taken over the entire business of the American Fire Insurance Company, thus giving the latest illustration of the concentration at work in the field of insurance.

The United Cotton Oil Company, with a capital of $12,000,000, was incorporated in New Jersey. It will take over the plants of the Southern Cotton Oil Company.

A consolidation of the leading box-board interests is also projected.

So concentration continues apace, forcing the isolated factors in production to combine and creating with irresistable force production on an ever increased scale, to the detriment of the small manufacturer, the confusion of the theroist and the triumph of Socialism.

PLATFORM OF THE SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY.

The Socialist Labor Party of the United States, in Convention assembled, re-asserts the **inalienable right of all men to life,** liberty, and the **pursuit of** happiness.

With the founders of the American Republic, we hold that the purpose of government is to secure every citizen in the enjoyment of this right; but **in the light** of our social conditions we hold, furthermore, that no **such** right **can be** exercised under a system of economic inequality, **essentially** destructive of life, of liberty and of happiness.

With the **founders of this** Republic, **we hold that** the true theory of politics **is that** the machinery of government must be owned and controlled by the whole people; but in the light of our industrial development we, hold, furthermore, that the true theory **of** economics is that the **machinery of** production **must likewise** belong to **the people** in common.

To the obvious fact that our **despotic** system of **economics is the direct opposite** of our democratic system of politics, can plainly be traced the existence of **a** privileged **class,** the corruption of government by that **class,** the **alienation** of public property, **public** franchises and public functions to **that class, and** the abject dependence **of the** mightiest of nations upon that **class.**

Again, through the **perversion** of democracy to the ends of plutocracy, **labor is** robbed **of the wealth which it** alone produces, is denied the **means** of self-employment, and, by compulsory idleness in wage slavery, **is even** deprived **of the necessaries** of life.

Human power and natural forces are thus wasted, that the plutocracy may rule.

Ignorance and misery, with all their concomitant evils, are perpetuated that the people may **be kept** in bondage.

Science and invention are diverted **from their** humane purpose **to the enslavement of women and children.**

Against such a system the **Socialist Labor Party** once more **enters its protest.** Once more **it reiterates** its fundamental **declaration** that **private property in the** natural **sources** of production and **in the instruments** of **labor is the obvious** cause of **all economic servitude and** political **dependence.**

The time is fast coming, however, when in the natural **course of social** evolution, this system, through the destructive action of its failures and **crises** on the one hand, and the constructive tendencies of its trusts and other **capitalistic combinations on the other hand, shall have worked out its own** downfall.

We, therefore, **call upon the** wage **workers of the** United **States and** upon **all** other honest **citizens,** to organize under the banner of **the Socialist** Labor Party into a **class-conscious** body, aware of its rights **and** determined to conquer them by **taking possession** of the public powers; **so that,** held together by **an** indomitable spirit of **solidarity** under the most **trying** conditions of the present class struggle, we may **put a summary** end to that barbarous struggle by the **abolition** of classes, the restoration of the land and of all the means of production, transportation and distribution to the people as a collective body, and the **substitution of** the Co-operative Commonwealth **for the** present **state** of planless **production,** industrial **war** and social disorder; **a** commonwealth in which **every** worker **shall** have the **free** exercise and full **benefit** of **his** faculties, **multiplied by** all the modern **factors of civilization.**

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